The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,108.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy— 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		February 1875	
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves Colombo	8
,, Rutnagherree	31	,, Galle	9
,, Vingorla	31	,, Negapatam	12
,, Carwar Feb.	1	,, Madras	14
,, Mangalore	2	,, Coconada	16
,, Cannanore	3	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Calicut	4	,, Calingapatam	18
,, Beypore	4	,, Gopalpore	18
,, Cochin	5	,, False Point	19
,, Alleppy	5	Arrives at CALCUTTA	21
,, Tuticorin	7		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		February 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH	24
,, Kurrachee	9	,, Fao	24
,, Guadur	10	,, Bushire	26
,, Muscat	12	,, Linga March	3
,, Jask	13	,, Bunder Abbas	5
,, Bunder Abbas	14	,, Jask	6
,, Linga	16	,, Muscat	7
,, Bushire	18	,, Guadur	9
,, Fao	20	,, Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 20 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL C. Dobby, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry,	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,402 Tons gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first and second class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

Rates of Passage are as follows :

1st Class to Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, do.	£30
1st ,, Suez	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastly	2593	400	1st—Southampton.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	8th—Suez, &c.
TANJORE	E. J. Baker	2245	400	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3102	530	29th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain J. H. Tonnock, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PROPONTIS, 2,081 Tons Register, will sail at the end of February.

Fares (without Wines) to Liverpool Rs. 400 ; Suez Rs. 250 ; Deck to Aden Rs. 25 ; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL. TO SAIL 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 2nd February Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room the following Goods :—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 ,, Grey T. Cloth.
3 ,, Grey Jaconets.
4 Cases Color Prints.
4 Bales Grey Dhoties 42 by 10 yards.
2 cases 17 inches Brown Ducks.

By order of the mortgagee Hansraz Bhagwandass and on account and risk of the mortgagor Valubhdass Hajoo.

1 Good young Horse, newly imported.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 13 —

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T Cloths, Madapolams, Jaconets, Scarfs, Dhoties, Chintz, and bales of Yellow Twist, No. 20.

Also variety of sundry articles, comprising pocket musical boxes, lamra bower, Minerva and Naphtha scarfs, prints, dram bottles, cotton umbrellas, patent slates, bottles of scent, transparent and scented cakes of soap, ladies' and gentlemen's boots, native shoes, children's, ladies' and gentlemen's socks and stockings, linen white handkerchiefs brass timepieces, flower vases, copying press, block tin dish covers, table and chamber candlesticks, argand lamps, a case of perfumery by F. S. Cleaver in rich cut stopper bottles, viz., Kiss-me-quick, Jessamine, Rose, Verbena, Jockey Club Bouquet, Something New, few dozens inexhaustible glass inkstands, &c., &c.

Also blackwood furniture consisting of carved circular and Camp Dining tables, Dressing and washhand tables, Dining-room Chairs, large Bedstead, clothes Presses, Iron-folding Cots, Clothes Rattan Basket, Iron Oil Tank, foot tub, China Matting, Towel and Saddle Horse, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BURMAH TEAK BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana about 100 Tons Burmah Teak Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next the 1st February, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms :—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
15 cases white-ground Prints of various patterns.
10 cases White and Grey Dhoties

An invoice of eight day clocks by Carter, London, just landed ex "White Adder."

An invoice of wrought iron fire proof safes of various sizes.

1 case Leibig's Extract of Beef.
10 cases Bordered Gegra 21 yards.
One Eagle Lantern with slides.

A few articles of office furniture consisting of writing tables, chairs, presses, shelves, safe, two palkies, &c.

On account and at the risk of the purchasers Messrs. Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Co., ex s.s. Orchis.

W. W. B. } 1/20 20 cases copal varnish each containing 25 one gallon cannisters.

On accounts and at the risk of W. B. Davis, Esq , of London ex Whiteadder.

37 cases each containing 100 feet glasses of sizes.

DIGBY MORTON'S BEST BRANDY, PORT AND SHERRY.

Will be sold by public auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse, on TUESDAY the 2nd Feb., at 3 P.M., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, P. A. C. Dundas, Esq., of Nusseerabad, ex s.s. "Bellona" :—

7 cases	21 doz.	Brandy	No. 1.
3 ,,	10 ,,	Do.	No. 2.
4 ,,	9½ ,,	Port	'68
4 ,,	13 ,,	Do.	'63

1½ Cask Sherry.

From Messrs. Digby Morton & Co.

The purchasers will have to pay the Custom's and Town Duties and other charges.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited

On TUESDAY the 9th February at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction at the Share Bazaar on account and at the risk of Devidass Velljee.

7 Shares in the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company Limited numbered 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539 and 540.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM BARGES "CASSY" AND "BHIMA."

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on THURSDAY the 18th day of February 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms, (unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

Two composite built Steam Barges adapted for hard work and in good working order. They are sister vessels of the same capacity, viz., 323 Candies, or 81 Tons, and each carries about 200 Tons weight. The extreme length is 116 feet, 20 feet 10½ inches in breadth, and 7 feet 2 inches in depth. They have large Engine and Boiler space and two Oscillating Cylinder Engines of 30 Horse power (nominal) and 3 large Tubular Boilers and 2 Funnels. The "Bhima" is sheathed with yellow Metal over Felt, and the "Cassy" has recently had the Metal removed. Both vessels have had a thorough examination and the Hull and Engine were repaired when necessary.

For further particulars and for inspection of the barges application may be made to the undersigned where the specifications will be furnished to intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Plots of Valuable Land at or near Poona.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Rooms, in Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of February 1874, by order of the Trustees to the Estate of Messrs. P. and D. F. Cama & Co., the undermentioned plots of ground situate at or near Poona.

Lot No 1—Plot of ground with mangoe and other trees standing thereon, registered under No. 59, admeasuring about 132,962 square yards, situate on the eastern verge of Goreeporee near Poona, bounded on the south side by the Railway Line and on the west by the Poona Irregular Horse Line

Lot No. 2—Plot of ground registered under Nos. 58 and 60, admeasuring about 96,703 square yards, situate on the eastern verge of Goreporee near Poona, bounded on the west by the Poona Irregular Horse Line.

Lot No. 3—Plot of ground with mangoe and other trees and well standing thereon, registered under Nos. 53 and 54, admeasuring about 44,878 square yards situate on the northeastern verge of Goreeporee.

Lot No. 4—Plot of ground partly fit for cultivation, and partly rocky registered under No. —, admeasuring about 106,550 square yards and situate at Wudgaum near Poona.

Lot No. 5—Plot of ground registered under No. 34 bounded on one side by the Moolla River, admeasuring about 52,797 square yards and situate at Havan near Poona.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and for inspection of plans and documents, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1875.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPLICATIONS for the Office of SECRETARY of the Mill Owners' Association will be received at the Office of the *Times of India*, addressed to the Chairman, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, till noon on Saturday the 6th February.

Applicants will please state what experience they have had in Mechanical Engineering.

Bombay, 29th January 1875.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on by the undersigned and NARAYAN BHICKAJI under the name, style, and firm of R. Bhickaji & Co., Druggists, Kalkadavi, has been DISSOLVED from the 15th of November last, and the Interest and Responsibility of the undersigned in the said firm has CEASED from that date.—Dated this 29th day of January 1875.

BHAWOO BURRYCHUND R.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT to the CARCASSES of ANIMALS taken to Coorla, and the Slaughter House Offal from Bandora to Coorla.

The right would be for a term of Five Years. Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of the 13th February.

Any information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Bombay, 29th January 1875. T.S. WEIR, Health Officer.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

WOODROFFE'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWING EXHIBITION

will open in the hall of the above Institute

ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1st.

During each entertainment a large and beautiful collection of WORKS OF ART IN GLASS will be made in the presence AND DISTRIBUTED GRATUITOUSLY BY LOT TO THE AUDIENCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

TWO STEAM ENGINES, MADE ENTIRELY OF GLASS, one high and the other low pressure, will be exhibited in full operation, pronounced by eminent scientific men, Engineers, &c., the most wonderful specimen of mechanical ingenuity ever exhibited.

Admission	Rs. 2	Back Seats	Rs. 1
Reserve Seats	,, 3	Gallery	As. 8

Children, half price,

To be obtained at SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the door.

Doors open at ½ past 4.

Commence at 5 o'clock.

W. CROPLEY,
Agent.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

Authorised Capital—£2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN :
Bernard Hall, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER ;
J. Moncrief Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER :
T. Walton Thomson, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195 527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £50,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130 000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives : full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANDAU FOR SALE.—There will be put up to Auction to-day at BENNETT & Co.'s, a roomy English-built LANDAU. If slightly repaired, would make a valuable and useful Gharry for a Family.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

Terms—Moderate.

NOTICES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO. LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned are prepared to receive proposals for Assurances for the whole term of Life, payment being made by a limited number of premiums.

Tables of rates, which are very moderate, may be had on application.

A considerable reduction in rates on Indian Lives has been made lately.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1875.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE.

Two Scholarships in Science have been founded at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London :—

1. An Open Scholarship of the value of £100, tenable for one year, to be competed for in September. The subjects of examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology. The successful candidate will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in October next.

2. Preliminary Scientific Scholarship of the value of £50, tenable for one year, to be competed for in October next, by Students of the Hospital of less than six months' standing. The subjects of examination are identical with those of the Open Scholarship.

For further particulars and syllabus of subjects, application may be made personally or by letter to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

VALENTINES.

A CHOICE SELECTION ON SALE BY TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

GENERAL DEALERS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,

ARE prepared to supply Engineers, and Contractors' Tools, Cast, and Wrought Iron Pipes, Corrugated Iron, Pumps, Chain, Iron, Steel, and all kinds of stores used by Engineers and Contractors.

Timber and Sleepers carefully selected.

Priced Catalogues on Application.

All Goods supplied guaranteed

Commissions executed at 2½ per cent.

We specially invite attention to our prices.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS,

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

EMPRUNT DE LA VILLE DE PARIS, 1875.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PARIS

FOR

220,000,000 FRANCS, OR 880 LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE above Loan will be offered for Public Subscription in Debentures, reimbursable in 75 Years, at 500 Francs. Interest, 20 Francs (about Rs. 8) per Annum, payable 15th April and 15th October.

Price of Issue, 440 Francs, reimbursable at 500 Francs, by quarterly drawings, with premiums amounting to 900,000 francs per annum, as follows :—

1 Bond reimbursable with a premium of			Francs 100,000	(Rs. 40,000)	At each drawing.
1 do.	do.	do.	,, 50,000	(Rs. 20,000)	
3 do.	do.	do.	,, 10,000	(Rs. 4,000)	
4 do.	do.	do.	,, 5,000	(Rs. 2,000)	
25 do.	do.	do.	,, 1,000	(Rs. 400)	

The First Drawing is to take place on the 5th May 1875.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

On Subscribing	Francs 40
On Allotment	,, 70
2nd Call 1st October 1875	,, 110
3rd ,, 1st April 1876	,, 110
4th ,, 1st October 1876	,, 110
	Francs 440

Bonds paid in full on the day of allotment will receive a half-yearly Coupon of 10 Francs, and a bonus of Francs 3-50. Bonds not fully paid up will receive only 5 Francs per half-year. First Coupon to be payable on the 15th October.

With reference to the above Loan, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, in Bombay, is prepared to receive Subscriptions on the following terms :—

The Price of Issue in Bombay will be Rs. 193 per Bond, payable as follows :—

On Subscribing	Rs. 15 0 0
On Allotment	,, 33 4 0
On 1st September 1875	,, 48 4 0
On 1st March 1876	,, 48 4 0
On 1st September 1876	,, 48 4 0
	Rs. 193 0 0

A Coupon of 5 Francs (about Rs. 2 at the rate of the day) will be payable on 1st September 1875, 1st March, and 1st September 1876.

The Bonds can be paid up in full, on allotment for Rs. 190, and, in such case, holders will be entitled to the half-yearly Coupon of 10 Francs (about Rs. 4 at the rate of the day) from 1st September 1875.

Pending the arrival of the Bonds from Paris, Provisional Bonds will be issued by the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay Agency, which will be of the same character, negotiable in the same manner, and under a guarantee similar to that granted in the case of the Scrips for the Paris Municipal Loan of 1871.

In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed in Paris, a *pro-rata* reduction will be made in the stock available for Bombay Subscribers.

The Office will be open for Subscriptions from Tuesday, 2nd February, at 10 A. M., till Thursday, 4th February, at 2 P. M.

Subscriptions will be received, for account of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, at the country branches of the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited, on the 2nd and 3rd February.

APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

MESSRS. MINNS and KERNER have much pleasure in announcing that they have taken possession of the above famous establishment, of which they are now the SOLE LESSEES.

They beg to assure the public that it is their intention to provide everything of the best quality obtainable, and it will be their constant study to meet the wishes of their customers.

Messrs. M. and K. confidently hope that by close attention to business they will ere long succeed in restoring the character of the establishment to that which it enjoyed in former days.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.

HAVE RECEIVED a fresh Supply of PARIS GLOVES :—

Ladies' Gloves	Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-4
Gentlemen's Gloves	,, 2-4 and ,, 2-8

VALENTINES, VALENTINES, VALENTINES.

From 2 Annas to Rs. 4 each.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION JUST TO HAND.

M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW (ADJOINING "WAVERLY HOTEL").

SHIRTS,

Fitting with Precision, and Ease.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Beg to draw attention to the Superior Fit Finish, and Large Variety of Materials in this Department—Special attention to Mofussil Orders.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth—The genuine Cool, Shrinkless and absorbing...Six	36 0	42 0	Fine Long Cloth, with Our Folded Front for Indian Washing, "The Cheapest Shirt in India"	28 0	31 8	Silk and Wool, a very Superior Article, plain or neat Stripes, shrunk Six	52 0	58 0
French printed Cambric with Collars attached The latest Designs	28 0	31 0	The above, with Extra Super Long Cloth	31 0	35 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colors, and Neat Fancy Stripes, very Soft Thoroughly Shrunk	49 0	55 0
Printed Cambric a strong useful Shirt, with Collar attached	22 8	25 0	Long Cloth, made as above Cambric Front, and Cuffs	22 8	25 0	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes Each	11 8	13 0
			Dress Shirts, Fancy Fronts	7 8	8 8			

GENT'S SHIRT COLLARS,
Fine Irish Linen.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Shakspere, Deep, Per Doz	6 0	7 0
Shakspere, Moderate	6 0	7 0
West End, Small Turn	6 0	7 0
Harvard, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
Pall Mall, Stand up	6 0	7 0
Military, Small Stand	6 0	7 0
The Harvard and West End, with coloured Tie attached for Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 8

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Hemmed and Washed.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Lawn, plain or coloured Borders	5 0	6 0
Irish Cambric, with plaintape, or fancy cord borders, manufactured from the best Flax	10 8	12 0
	12 8	14 0
	13 8	15 0
	15 0	17 0
Extra Super, a very special quality	18 0	20 0
Fine Irish, with neat coloured Borders	15 8	17 0
French CAMBRIC, hem stitched Border	21 0	24 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	,, 16	Steel Eyeglasses	,, 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that TWO CALLS of Rs. 25 each per Share have been made by the Directors, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on the 2nd January and 2nd April next respectively.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th November 1874.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the Estate of the late Colonel T. JAMES, C.B., Controller Military Accounts, Calcutta, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, before 30th January 1875, after which date no claims will be attended to.

ARTHUR ELDERTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Officers' Quarters, Alipoor, Calcutta, 28th Dec. 1874.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employees who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs. 8,000		4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1 ,, ,,	2,000	6 ,, ,,	75
1 ,, ,,	1,000	10 ,, ,,	50
4 ,, ,,	500	11 ,, ,,	40
4 ,, ,,	250	11 ,, ,,	30
4 ,, ,,	200	14 ,, ,,	20
4 ,, ,,	150	20 ,, ,,	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, the branch Secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
1, Canning Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants for Tickets will please write their address plain so as to prevent mistakes.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
,, elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
,, handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
,, of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
,, Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
,, for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
,, for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
,, exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
,, of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
,, Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

JAMES SLAD, Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1875, at 6 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 29th December 1874.

THE MADRAS JURIST and the REVENUE REGISTER, 1875—Jurist, Rs. 20 ; Register, Rs. 10 annually, postage paid—are the only LAW JOURNALS in India. They contain monthly some of the most important Judgments of H. M.'s Privy Council. Agents :—Messrs. Foster and Co., Madras ; Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta ; and Thacker, Vining and Co., Bombay ; and may be ordered through any Bookseller. The Back Volumes from 1866 can be had at any time. A Half-yearly Subscription to both publications at Rs. 15 is allowed for Cash.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay on the undermentioned dates for the following :—

Oil Cocoanut, &c., at Poona, Kurrachee, Mhow and Belgaum on the 2nd, 4th, 8th and 15th February 1875.

Sugar, Coffee and Tea at Asseerghur, on the 2nd Feb. 1875.

For Bombay and Deolalee.	Hamallage Contract (supply of Carts, Coolies, &c.	4th	February 1875
	Bread, &c.	9th	do.
	Barley, Grain, Wheat, &c.	11th	do.
	Boat Contract	8th	do.

Forms and any other information can be had on application to the Officer in charge of the supply branch of the Commissariat Office.

NOTICE.—Under arrangements with the Port Trust, Messrs. PILCHER, BYRAMJEE and Co. are prepared on and after the 1st February next, to receive at and to forward from the Port Trust sidings, Carnac and Musjid bunders, all Goods conveyed, or for conveyance, by the G. I. P. Railway Company, at the following rates and conditions :—

FOR GOODS DESPATCHED FROM PORT TRUST SIDINGS.

1—Machinery of all kinds, two annas per ton, with an extra charge of two annas per ton for all such Machinery as may be landed on the wharves of the Elphinstone Estate.

2—Iron Light of all descriptions, one anna per ton, with an extra charge of half anna per ton, for all such iron as may be landed on the wharves of the Elphinstone Estate.

3—General Goods, Coal and Salt, one anna per ton.

FOR GOODS CONSIGNED TO PORT TRUST SIDINGS.

4. Firewood per waggon, one rupee, subject to wharfage of two annas per waggon per day, if not removed from the sidings eight days after arrival.

5. Rafters and Bamboos, one rupee and four annas per waggon, subject to wharfage of two annas per waggon per day, if not removed from the sidings eight days after arrival.

6. General Goods, Grain and Seed, delivered inside the Port Trust premises, annas eight per ton, including cartage.

7. General Goods, Grain and Seed delivered outside the Port Trust premises, annas nine per ton, including cartage.

8. Full-pressed Cotton delivered outside the Port Trust premises (including Colaba), fourteen annas per ton, including cartage.

9. Consignees making their own arrangements for carting and accepting delivery at the sidings will have to pay annas four per ton for the use of the sidings.

PILCHER, BYRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th January 1875.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st February next, the undersigned are prepared, and will undertake, to CART and DELIVER GOODS, arriving by the G. I. P. Railway at the Boree Bunder Station, at the following rates, viz. :—

Full-pressed Cotton to Native Town and Colaba, per ton, Annas Twelve.

Half-pressed and Docra Cotton to Native Town and Colaba, per ton, One Rupee.

Opium, per ton, Annas Twelve.

General Goods, Grain and Seed, per ton, Annas Nine.

Consignees wishing the undersigned to cart and deliver their Goods, are requested to send the amount of Carting charges, together with Railway Bills, duly endorsed, to their Office, outside the western gate of the Boree Bunder Station, open daily from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

PILCHER, BYRAMJEE & Co.,
Carting Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1875.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA

TUESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY,

SAILING MATCHES.

FIRST RACE. (At 2 P.M.)—For bonâ fide Ships' Boats of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage.

SECOND RACE. (At 2-15 P.M.)—Boats similar in description, but which in the opinion of the Handicap Committee should not be considered as bonâ fide Ships' Boats. Starting handicapped.

THIRD RACE. (At 2-30 P.M.)—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts. Handicapped.

FOURTH RACE. (At 2-45 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner rigs. Starting handicapped.

FIFTH RACE. (At 3 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter rigs. Starting handicapped.

SIXTH RACE. (At 3-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. Starting handicapped.

ROWING MATCHES.

SEVENTH RACE. (At 5-10 P.M.)—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Boats, limited to 25 feet over all.

EIGHTH RACE. (At 5-20 P.M.)—THE VICE COMMODORE'S PURSE for Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces, belonging to Men-of-war, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling eight or ten oars (European crews).

NINTH RACE. (At 5 30 P.M.)—Rowing Match for five or six-oared Gigs.

TENTH RACE. (At 5-40 P.M.)—Boating Club Race, open to all four-oared out-rigged Boats.

ELEVENTH RACE. (At 5-50 P.M.)—For all Canoes not pulling less than four paddles.

TWELFTH RACE. (At 6 P.M.)—For Jolly Boats. Limited to five oars.

For further particulars see Programme, which can be obtained on application to

F. D. PARKER, Honorary Secretary.

18th January 1875.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

MORATUWA BRANCH.

The Government invites TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a RAILWAY from Colombo to Moratuwa, 11¼ miles in length.

The Government will provide the Rails and Sleepers.

Plans and specification can be seen and all necessary information obtained at the Engineer's office, Maradana, Colombo.

Sealed Tenders (marked tender for the Moratuwa Branch Railway) to be delivered at this office on 1st March next.

The Government is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By His Excellency's command.

ARTHUR N. BIRCH,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 9th January 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO WATCHMAKERS, &c.

This Company is prepared to receive TENDERS from persons willing to contract for the Cleaning and Repairs of the whole of the POCKET TIME-PIECES, and for the Winding up, Cleaning and keeping in Repair of the CLOCKS at all the stations and offices on the Railway for one year from 1st April next.

Particulars may be ascertained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Repairing Clocks and Watches," will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and, for the due fulfilment of same, to find security amounting to Rs. 1,500.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th January 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF DELIVERY OF GOODS IN BOMBAY AND AT BYCULLA.

DELIVERY OF PARCELS CONTINUED.

Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, the Company will cease to perform the delivery service for Goods brought, by this Railway, into Bombay or Byculla.

2. Consignees must therefore make their own arrangements to take delivery at the stations and sidings ; and a wharfage charge of Four Annas per maund per day or part of a day, will be made if the Goods are not removed within 24 hours after arrival.

3. The Terminal and Cartage charges that are now levied for Bombay and Byculla will not be made after the end of this month ; but in lieu thereof, the following Terminal charges will, on and after the 1st of February next, until further notice, be added to the advertised Mileage and up-country Terminals for all Goods consigned to or despatched from the stations or sidings used by the Company, from time to time, in Bombay or at Byculla, viz :—

Cotton	Rs. 2 7 1	per ton
Firewood / Grass (green) and Hay	,, 1 11 0	
Grain	,, 0 11 0	,,
Coal	,, 1 4 8	,,
Salt	,, 0 13 6	,,
Special Class Goods	,, 1 11 0	,,
First Class Goods	,, 1 6 3	,,
Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Class Goods	,, 2 10 6	,,
For all Goods which the Company do not undertake either to load or unload, except those that are specially mentioned above	,, 1 2 0	,,

The charge for all Goods which are carried at special rates, in which it is announced that the delivery service in Bombay or at Byculla, is included, will be reduced by Eleven Annas and Six Pies per Ton.

4. The up-country Terminal upon Cotton will, from the same date until further notice, be fixed at Twelve Annas and Five Pies per Ton, which amount will be added to the Bombay Terminal charge quoted above and the advertised Mileage rates.

5. The work of loading or unloading will still be performed by the Company for all Goods upon which the charges include those services.

6. Goods will be received at up-country stations for conveyance to Bombay, either Boree Bunder, or the Port Trust Sidings (Carnac Bunder) and Byculla ; and Goods will be received at each of those places for despatch by rail to up-country stations. But Cotton will not be consigned to Byculla ; and Grain and Seeds will not be consigned to or from Byculla in quantities of more than one ton.

Goods of all kinds received at or brought by rail into the Port Trust Sidings (Carnac Bunder) will, however, be subject to the payment to Messrs. Pilcher, Byramjee and Co., of such charges in addition to those of the Railway Company, as they may announce, under the sanction of the Port Trustees, from time to time.

7. Parcels will not be collected by the Company in Bombay or Byculla.

But the Company will continue to deliver parcels, as may be required, in Bombay, or Byculla, or Colaba, at the charge now made, of Two Pies per Seer, added to the charge for conveyance by the Railway.

Parcels will not be despatched to or forwarded from Carnac Bunder.

8. All previous notices will be cancelled and withdrawn after the end of the present month.

9. It is hoped that arrangements will shortly be made to send Cotton by rail direct to Colaba, of which due notice will be given.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd January 1875.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 29TH JANUARY 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, sales 12,000 bales, prices on the spot unchanged; and this morning's report is dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 22,000. New York prices are unaltered, both for ready Cotton and futures, but from private sources we learn that arrivals in Liverpool are 1/16d. lower. Heavy American receipts are again causing the depression, and it is evident that for the next few weeks the market will be entirely governed by the daily figures. Even the dealers here are beginning to appreciate this position, and to-day, how or whence obtained it is impossible to say, the exact receipts were known on the Green, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The comparative figures now are:—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Thursdays' receipts	22,000	26,000	13,000
„ Exports to U. K.	15,000	15,000	10,000
Six days' receipts	98,000	1,40,000	90,000
„ Exports to U. K.	38,000	51,000	47,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,493,000	2,528,000	2,226,000
„ Exports to U.K. „	945,000	873,000	824,000

Of a general character there was very little new in yesterday's closing message. The weekly Metal quotations showed no change, and Rupee paper was quoted the same as on Monday last.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a further improvement in the position, the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 47½ to 50 per cent., and even a further reduction in the rate of discount would scarcely be a matter for surprise, although the rate in the open market on 6 months' sight Bills is quoted at 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

Consols this morning are given at 92 5/8, an advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 100½; Bar Silver at 52¾, a decline of ⅛.

STERLING EXCHANGE has shown decided weakness to-day, and rates are 1/32 lower. In Bank Bills the decline is restricted to six months' sight, but in private Bills the fall is general, and there are more buyers at the lowest quotations. The change is attributable in the first instance to the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount, but the comparatively limited amount of paper offering has also something to do with the state of the market, and seems likely to maintain the downward tendency. Cotton shipments are certainly increasing and must do so every day now, but in looking to the future too much importance has probably been attached to this, in comparison with the weighty influences on the other side, in the shape of easy money, the reduced value of exports, and the heavy imports of silver. Whether this latter influence has yet come to an end it seems difficult to ascertain. Reports are current certainly that the German Government are not likely to make any further shipments this season, but the same thing was said previous to the last 30 lacs being sent to Calcutta, and it is questionable whether present rumours are more reliable. The advice of further shipments now would doubtless have a most depressing effect, and, as it is, the full force of the last two consignments has not yet been fully felt, the Bank of Bengal having yet to purchase sterling Bills against their 30 lacs; while here, although the purchases have been made, the rupees have not actually come into circulation. The Calcutta export season is also drawing to a close, so that the position generally, if it does not actually lead to lower rates, scarcely admits of any serious advance, notwithstanding the probability of an active cotton season. To-day's quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand..............1s. 10 3/16d.........per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 10 19/32d. „
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 10 9/16d. „
Documents 3 do. .. 1s. 10 19/32d. „

In the absence of business Exchange on Calcutta continues nominal. For GOVERNMENT PAPER the enquiry is very active, and as there are few sellers rates are steadily improving, an advance of about ¾ per cent. having now been established from the lowest point. We quote:—Fours Rs. 102¾ to ⅞; Fours and a half Rs. 103⅜ to ½; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

The SHARE Market continues weak and declining, Bank of Bombays having given way one per cent., and the leading Spinning share Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share. Speculation is now almost out of the market, and in all probability the general course of values must be downwards for some time to come.

The COTTON Market has been particularly dull and looks more so contrasted with yesterday's activity. Prices, however, are but very slightly lower and buyers are to a great extent out of the market. The receipts yesterday were 7,731 bales, making 33,243 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS continue firm for forward shipment, £ 2-10 being now asked for all February, and £ 2-11-3 for March, but the extent of ready tonnage is still in excess of requirements, and although speculators try hard to keep up rates, ready shipment is still to be had at £2-5. By Sailing vessel there is very little doing, and rates are unchanged.

PIECE GOODS are virtually unchanged. Holders are very firm in asking higher prices, but buyers decline to pay an advance unless for exceptional makes.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank..................	10
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	725
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras..........	1,180
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40 000	50	195	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India ...	116
6,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1 575
800	5,000	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,100
500	2,000	5 0		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,280
1,600	150	110	10*	Broach Mills	230
900	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,500	2,000	all	100p.	Dhurumsey Spinning......	1,550
1,500	1,250	all	125p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,185
1,500	1,000	all	115p.	Great Eastern	1,290
700	1,000	all		Hindustan S. & W. Co....	1,175
710	1,000	all	115p	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,350
......	...	800		Khandeish Spinning	1,150
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,350
		500		Madras U. Spinning	1,010
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,800
1,050	1,000	11	20 p.*	Morarjee Spinning	1,310
4,000	600	all	68*	Oriental	780
600	1,250	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,500	1,000	200p.	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,550
500	1,000	25	31½p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

WURDHA STATE RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train mileage of Wurdha State Railway Hinganghaut and Sonagoan Stations from 6th to 31st December 1874.

	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.		TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers............	531 11 0	....	133
Goods	869 12 0	....	417
Electric Telegraph	23 8 0	....	76
Total......	1,424 15 0	Total......	626

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage of Khangaum and Oomrawuttee Branch Railways for 5 days ended 31st December 1874.

	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.		TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	166 11 0	....	96
Goods	1,255 15 0	....	104
Electric Telegraph	9 5 0	....	.....
Total......	1,431 15 0	Total......	200

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train mileage ending of Nizam's State Railway for 5 days ended 31st December 1874.

	Rs. a. p.
Passengers	6,863 15 0
Goods	2,034 8 0
Electric Telegraph	68 0 0
Total	8 966 7 0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 23rd January 1875.

Open, 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,12,549 14 0
Merchandise	4,09,688 0 0
Electric Telegraph....................................	958 0 0
Earth Trains	617 8 0
Total Rs........	5,23,813 6 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles ....Total Rs........	4,75,907 11 0
Increase Rs......	47,905 11 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship HINDOSTAN, 930 tons, Captain O'Brien, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

THE ship SLIEVE DONARD, 1,498 tons, Captain R. Campbell, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE s.s. PHLOX, 141 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Coast and Carwar (January 25th) with a cargo of 93 bales cotton and one hundred and thirty-five deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same port with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Morris, Mr. Purushram Damoder and Mrs. Gabbon. For P. Gulf.—Assistant Apothecary Fernandes.—For different ports.—Forty-five deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Phlox (s)	Pead	Carwar, Jany 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Hector (s)..............	Rose	Liverpool.
	Calcutta (s)	Melville..........	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Phlox (s)	Pead	Coast & Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Slieve Donard, Campbell, to Rangoon.
Ship Hindostan, O'Brien, to Moulmain.

The following vessel were entered out for loading yesterday.

Steamer Hindostan, to Aden & Suez.
Steamer India, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Jany. ARRIVAL.
25 Asia (s)..................Gavin................Bombay, Feby 2.

Jany. DEPARTURES.
25 Ethiopia (s)............ ....
Sir H. Lawrence (s). ....
Mistly Hall ....

MADRAS.

Jany. ARRIVAL.
26 Cornwallis .... London.

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Dec. 19 Vulture H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Berberra.
Jany. 3 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Berberra.
7 Minerva, ss, Blacklaw, from Shields.
8 Egeria, H. M. ss, Turton, from Plymouth.
8 Saint Pierre, barque, Sallasberry, from Mussowa.
11 Lufra, ss, Periam, from Cardiff.
13 Kirch, ss, Fearce, from Newcastle.
13 Adriana, ship, Gillis, from Cardiff.
13 Avoca, ss, Torbach, from Southampton.
16 Khedive, ss, Steward, from Calcutta.
17 William Mackinnon, ss, Soeter, from Glasgow.
17 Ava, ss, Fleuriais, from Marseilles.
17 Sumatra, ss, Christian, from Bombay.
18 Dalhouse, B. M., Warner, from Bombay.
18 Sindoro, ss, Emmerik, from Greenock.
18 Juno, ss, Sturli, from Trieste.
19 Swatow, ss, Kidby, from London.
19 Atholl, ss, Scott, from London.
19 Labuan, T. S. F., Ally Beg, from Bussorah.
19 Fly, H. M. S., Bruce, from Plymouth.

Jany. DEPARTURES.
13 Egeria, H. M. ss, Turton, to China
13 Saint Pierre, barque, Sallasberry, to Mauritius.
13 Avoca ss, Torbach, to Bombay
14 Minerva, ss, Blacklaw, to Bombay
16 Khedive ss, Steward, to Suez.
17 Lufra, ss, Periam, to Rangoon.
17 William Mackinnon ss, Soeter, to Batavia.
17 Ava, ss, Fleuriais, to China.
18 Sumatra, ss, Christian, to Suez
18 Sindoro, ss, Emmerik, to Batavia.
18 Juno, ss, Sturli, to Bombay.
19 Kirch, ss, Pearce, to Colombo.
19 Swatow, ss, Kidby, to China.
19 Atholl, ss, Scott, to Rangoon.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Berberra.
Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Berberra.
Adriana, ship, Gillis, from Cardiff.
Dalhouse, B. M., Warner, from Bombay.
Labuan, T. S. F., Ally Beg, from Bussorah.
Fly, H. M. S., Bruce, from Plymouth.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

Border Chieftain s, 68 cases porter, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee; 1,380 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.

FROM LONDON.

White Adder; 45 cases window glass, Ameerudin Fazulally; 10 casks fuse, Ebrahim Mahomedally.

Goa s, 1 hhd claret, E M Settna; 6 cases bitters, 89 cases sherry, 34 cases port wine, 15 cases claret, and 25 cases champagne Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 45 cases claret, H S Kemp and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 50 boxes vermouth, Shapoorjee Rustumjee Sookhia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingston, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

Bulwark, 30 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 50 bales cotton, Reminston and Co; 275 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.

Palestines, 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1 bale cotton, Wallace and Co.

Blenheim s, 101 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 119 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 93 bales wool, Jewraj Danjee; 20 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 5 bales wool, Kussowjee Tooleedass; 9 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 56 bales wool, Callianjee Govindjee.

Vixon s, 104 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee; 121 bales cotton, Narrandass Rajaram and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 120 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 200 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co; 90 bales hemp, M Nuthoo.

Guy Mannering s, 97 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 50 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co.

Atalanta s, 375 cwts coir yarn, M Ragoonath; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Tiara s, 43 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s, 25½ cwts gum ammoniac, and 26 cwts aloes secotra, 6½ cwts mother of pearl shell, and 8½ cwts fishmaws, Joomabhoy Laljee; 15 packages silk, R Habibbhoy; 4½ cwts ivory, S Futtabhoy; 360 cwts olibanum, and 18 cwts aloes secotra, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 6 bales hides, H Senoor H Abdoola.

FOR HAVRE.

Thibet s, 5 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Trident s, 300 bales cotton, Viray and Co; 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 5 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

Segesmore, 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Pegasus, 300 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 499 cwts jute, Nursey Kessowjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan s, 19 bags galls, P and O Co.

Juno s, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 75 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Juno s, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 33 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Juno s, 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Hindustan s, 150 bags pepper and 75 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hindostan s, 125 bales wool, P & O Co.

FOR MALTA.

Thibet s, 240 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Vixon s, 54 cwts gram, H J Abram.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 29th January, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 42 minutes.

Via Turkey, 28th January, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 20 hours.

Via Suez, 29th January, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 29th January, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 7 minutes.

Via Suez, 29th January, 12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 48 minutes.

From China.

Via Singapore, 29th January, 7-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 1 hour and 57 minutes.

Latest dated from Australia.

Via Singapore, 29th January, 11 A.M. Time in transit 4 hours 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 29th January to 8 P.M. of the 29th January as follows:—

From Calcutta	1	33	0	5
„ Galle	1	33	1	5
„ Kurrachee	0	46	0	1
„ Madras	0	36	0	3

HIGH COURT.—30TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

105-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goolam Ally Khan Vullud Goolam v Mapla Chowkaru Killotee Coonji—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.
571-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gunesh Oomajee and another v Nursoo Saiboo and another—Lynch and Tobin.
477-72—M M Munshi—Jeewa Essuff Ghanchee v Custoorbai alias Navibai—Crawford and Boevey
211-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—E D Sassoon v Maneckbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
272-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Langley—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed v Trikumjee Veljee and Company—Shamrow
278-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joseph Francisco De Souza v Heerabai widow—R V Hearn.
234-74—Lynch and Tobin—Bai Jenee and others v Cullianjee Mooljee—Craigie Lynch and Owen.
96-74—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Gokalbai and another v Luckmedass Khimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
376-74—Jefferson and Payne—Natha Oka and others v Chintoba Purshotum.
305-74—Rimmington Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Husanjee and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 27.

Iredell, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from England.
Lyons, Lieut Col, Bombay 20th Regt N I, to join, from Poona.

JANUARY 28.

Barts, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Agra.
Fraser, Captain, Madras Royal Engineers, on leave, from Jhansi.
Dodd, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Belgaum.
Freeman, Captain, Bengal 4th Cavalry, on leave, from Meerut.
Cornewall, Lieut Col, Bombay 16th Regt N I, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 28.

Johnstone, Dy Surgn Genl, Bombay Indn Medl Dept, on duty, to Bassein, &c.

JANUARY 29.

Bagot, Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.
Bell, Major Genl, Bombay Royal Engineers, to join, to Poona.
Newton, Surgn Major, Bengal Supdt of Vaccination for the Punjab, to rejoin, to Punjaub.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, January 26.)

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

The Hon L C Innes, Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, leave on medical certificate for six months, from 1st Feby 1875

Mr F H Wilkinson, Actg Sub-Colr of Salem, privilege leave for two months, from or after the 7th April next

The Rt Revd the Bishop has granted the Revd Clement Smith, B A Chaplain of Trimulgherry, privilege leave for three months, from or after the 8th March next.

The Rt Hon the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut Col James Michael, M S C, to be a Fellow of the University of Madras.

Maj A G Murray, S C, to act as Joint Mag of Wellington and Coonoor, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut Col Richards, or until further orders.

Mr H E Stokes assumed charge of the Office of Actg Secy to the Board of Revenue from Mr Gross on the 22nd instant.

Mr C A Galton assumed charge of the Office of Actg Sub-Secy to the Board of Revenue from Mr Stokes on the 22nd instant.

Mr C A Galton, Actg Sub-Colr of North Arcot, delivered over charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to Mr Cumming, the Head Asst Colr on the 21st instant.

The Revd F G Lys, M A attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 28th Dec 1874.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MADRAS STAFF CORPS

To be Lieut-Cols, having completed twenty-six year service.

Majs James Limond Benwell, George Massey Payne, and Charles Bean Lucie Smith—From the 20th Jany 1875.

The following promotions are made in the Comt Dept, with effect from the 16th Jany 1875, vice Wheldon, deceased.

Ensign and Depy Asst Comy James Charles Brindley, to be Asst Comy.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept, from the 1st Feby 1875, vice Capt Craig, pensioned.

Ensign and Asst Comy Edmund Hennessy, to be Depy Comy.
Ensign and Depy Asst Comy John Fox, to be Asst Comy.

The service of Maj A G Murray, S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Judicial Dept.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut Col G W Playfair, is cancelled at his own request.

Lieut and Asst Comy William Battison, of the Ordnance Dept, is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India" on the Invalid pension of Rupees 175 per mensem, from the 1st Feb 1875, or date of relief.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAYLIS—January 29th, at Chinchpoogly Hill, the wife of Mr. Alfred Baylis, of the P. & O. S. N. Company's Service, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIGNOLD.—January 23rd, at No. 17, Chowringhee, the wife of T. F. Bignold, Esq., C. S., of a son.

CUNINGHAM—January 25th at Shahjahanpur, N. W. Provinces, the wife of Lieutenant G. W. H. Cuningham, 22nd Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FERRIER—SMART—January 12th, at St Mary's Church, Benares, by the Rev. W. A. Duke, Chaplain of St. Mary's, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, Charles D. Ferrier, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 14th Regiment, son of the late Ilay Ferrier, of Belleside, Linlithgowshire, Major, H. E. I. C., 48th Madras Infantry, to Anna, daughter of the late W. Smart, of Lurgan, Co. Armagh.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875.

IT is no exaggeration to say that the announcement of the death of Canon Kingsley, at the comparatively early age of 56, will be received with sorrow wherever the English language is spoken, and wherever our English literature has been carried. His books, themselves full of the best qualities of the national character, have accompanied and followed his countrymen to every corner of the old world, and have been cordially welcomed in the new, as among the ripest and most characteristic products of the English mind. They have solaced and cheered many an hour of long hot days in many an Indian house, tent, and dak bungalow, and their fresh vitality, their vivid pictures of nature, and their high purpose have served as a healthful tonic and stimulus to minds almost ready to succumb to the languorous influences of *ennui* and climate.

It is wonderful, indeed, considering the warmth and force which he threw into his work, to see how wide a range of subjects he included with so varied and versatile a stroke. Although his novels are perhaps the best things he did, and his fame will probably be based upon those admirable works, he was a true if not a great poet, an earnest preacher, a facile essayist and magazine writer, eager to serve the public weal and to disseminate right notions on the health and intelligence of the people, more than a smatterer in physical science, a contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica, and, as Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, an eloquent lecturer whose views, though they were open to criticism, were at least full of a vigorous individuality. Himself of the order of Levites, which is reputed to be averse to science and pledged to combat the claims of a material philosophy upon the understanding of a Christian people, he has yet done more to facilitate the march of science through the outworks of bigotry and intolerance than many who thunder at their gates in open combat. Few writers have exercised so powerful and direct an influence on the modern English character, and there is not one who has wrought for its elevation with more generous and instructed patriotism. There is a school of superfine criticism to which the mere word, patriotism, is objectionable as tinged with provincialism, who doubt in most elegant periphrasis whether any English literary art can be good that is not graced with the approval of the delicate and fastidious taste of Sainte Beuve, and who question whether any good art can be produced by a man manifestly proud of the insignificant accidents of his nationality and profession, and who has the misfortune to write under the influence of strong moral conviction. And it would not be difficult to show that Canon Kingsley, as a novelist, was weighted rather heavily with the proprieties of his caste as Parson — a homely title which was quite as dear to him as the former appellation. But the most superfine critics are compelled to join in the popular voice and to acknowledge him a consummate artist in such works as "Alton Locke," "Hypatia," "Westward Ho," and "Two Years Ago."

Canon Kingsley's career as a writer began in 1848 with the publication of a volume of "Village Sermons" and "The Saint's Tragedy," a drama in verse. He had then been for six years curate of Eversley, a moorland parish in Hampshire, to which he was appointed on leaving Cambridge, where he took a first class in classics, and a second class in mathematics. About this time, too, he married Miss Grenfell, whose sister afterwards became the wife of Mr. Froude the historian. "Alton Locke" appeared soon after and made a profound impression. The "Chartist Parson," as its author was called, by his bold and unsparing way of handling what was then, as indeed it ever will be, the great political question of the time, was rudely handled in some quarters; but no one could deny the freshness and vivacity of the book, its earnestness, and the originality of its characters. Sandy Mackaye is in truth a creation of a very rare and fine kind. The book served as a manual for ardent and enthusiastic young men all over the country, and there are now many grave and stolid conservatives with "eyes severe and beard of formal cut," whose hearts were strangely stirred by "Alton Locke." A portion of the reading public of England is, as we all know, somewhat straitlaced, and from a clergyman especially it demands that its literature should be pure, with that curious purity which by right could only proceed from an epicene writer. Now Canon Kingsley was essentially virile, and, being human with all a human creature's enjoyment and appreciation of the wondrous mystery of life, he wrote with a freedom that somewhat shocked the feeble folk, and which, it must be admitted, occasionally seemed to alarm himself. In some of the later novels a protest seems occasionally to be made by the clergyman and moralist against the artist and man, but the formal recantation in a preface to a late edition of "Alton Locke" is the most striking example of the infirmity of compromise.

To "Alton Locke" succeeded "Yeast, a Problem," first published in Fraser's and reprinted separately in 1851. "Hypatia" was his next, and on the whole, we think, his most perfect work. It is an open question whether the old foes with new faces whom it was intended to demolish really suffered as much from Kingsley, the novelist, as Kingsley, the clergyman, intended. The scepticism of Raphael Aben-Ezra at "the bottom of the abyss" is described with such a tender and sympathetic grace that there are to be found readers perfectly contented to remain there with that charming personage. Here, again, criticism has been severely brought to bear, and the historical accuracy of the author has been impugned. But as a work of art the book has great qualities. The godly gift of accuracy is often denied to the most godly persons; great poets have before now been more than suspected of incapacity to nail themselves down to the hard lines of fact; and, as critics have too frequently a habit of quarrelling with stawberries because they are not potatoes, the author of "Hypatia" has been decried as superficial and slip-shod. "Westward Ho," which came next, was warmly received by the public, and it will, for many a day, be a favourite book for the young. Its pictures of foreign travel are remarkably rich and full, and it must be remembered that the author had not then seen anything of the virgin forests he described so well. Nor were the English landscapes less vivid. Devonshire landscape and the wild solitudes of Dartmoor were always fascinating to Kingsley, as was natural, seeing he was born at Holne Vicarage, just on the edge of Dartmoor. Historically, "Westward Ho" was perhaps better than "Hypatia," the detail and surroundings of the story being filled in from a nearer and more abundant quarry of materials. We do not remember, by the way, to have seen it noted that the story of Salvation Yeo's white bird, an old Devonshire tradition, is to be found in Howell's letters. This novel appeals to those impulses and traditions which we are in the habit of calling, perhaps rather bumptiously, peculiarly English. But although a gospel of inaction, servility, and quiescence may be preached to Englishmen for a time and backed by our selfish care for our pockets, we find it hard to believe that the descendants of such men as Raleigh, Hawkins, Frobisher, Drake, Amyas Leigh, Salvation Yeo, and the rest of that adventurous company, will long remain bound by a policy which sets a bound to enterprise and seeks to strangle the spirit which made us a nation great and feared in the days of old. "Two Years Ago" was a delightful book, and its hero, "Tom Thurnall," a kind of pocket Ulysses in English attire, was an invention, or perhaps more truly a compilation, full of vigour and originality. Here, again, the feeble folk timidly objected;—a man who might be a Bishop decidedly ought not to know all about foreign opera singers, nor the ups and downs in the life of such a man as "Tom Thurnall." But the novel was a good one, and the general public read it with delight.

All this time, however, Mr. Kingsley, an earnest churchman at heart, had not been neglecting his work. On the contrary, although he had written some of the best novels of the generation, and had given the nickname of "Muscular Christians" to a large number of thoughtful young men who learned from him that it is good also to perfect the body—although he was fond of natural history and field sports and a master in woodcraft and all the lore that appertains to game-keepers—he was preaching a series of most practical sermons, some of which eventually saw the light as "The Message of the Church to Labouring Men," "Sermons on National subjects preached in a Village Church," and "Sermons for the Times."

The domestic phase of English character, which might be roughly described as paterfamiliarity, was strong in him, and for his children he wrote the "Heroes," a series of tales from the Greek mythology illustrated by himself. For them, too, was written that delicious book the "Water-Babies," now one of the most popular children's books in the language. To *Good Words* he contributed a series of papers on Hygiene.

"Andromeda" was a somewhat cold Greek poem, and it is not often enthusiastically mentioned, but no reader of the *Bombay Gazette* needs reminding of his "Three Fishers," a true lyric. His "Ode to the East Wind," "The Poacher," "The Sands of Dee," and his ballads of the Spanish Main, will perhaps occur to some readers as superior to the "Three Fishers." Songs that can be sung are as rare as diamonds, and the man who possesses the supreme faculty of writing a real lyric can afford to smile at the most correct critics.

Canon Kingsley's loss will be severely felt by Broad Church men. Of late years he had anxiously striven, and not always with perfect success, to correct the pretensions of men of science. There can be no doubt of his perfect sincerity, but his very geniality seemed to betray him into a line of timidity and half-heartedness foreign to his real nature. It will be said that, having given a great impulse to a school of thought which revolted against Tractarianism and tried to reconcile Christianity and the Church of England with common sense and philosophy, it had become his turn to retire and wait for the next step in the progress of things. He did not understand it so, but laboured hard against the invasions of materialism and the denial of Faith.

His work as Professor of History may be left to the critics. The *Saturday Review* has done its worst for his "Roman and Teuton" and for his "Alexandria and her Schools," nor has it spared his philosophy, for his "Phaethon, or Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers" has also been cut up by the same hands. Nor is there any very serious ground for quarrel with these critics; but, now that the man has gone, we cannot but think of him with pride, nor can we refrain from sorrow at his loss. We remember how we have been moved by his generous fire; how we have followed the lines in which he painted for us the glories of the tropics, the better-loved beauties of our island home, the grandeur and the grotesque humours of the English heart, the sufferings of the poor, and the heartlessness of the rich; how we were touched by his hearty sympathy and cheered by the frank cordiality of his style. We remember his creations and the lilt of the songs he made, and puny barren criticism stands aside while we are fain to confess that Charles Kingsley was a great man, with what Carlyle calls a great soul. If it is more to be a great literary artist, he was this also.

THE new Land Revenue Bill, brought forward by Mr. Chapman at Thursday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, appears to be for the most part a very carefully and ably compiled code for the guidance of revenue officers, embodying the main provisions which are still in force of all the laws regarding the collection of the land revenue passed since 1827. Those are the best judges of the necessity for such a code who have had practical experience of the waste of time and labour which constant reference to a great variety of regulations and acts involves; and on this point the public may without fear accept as final the apparently unanimous opinion of trained servants of the State. But at the same time the special danger of all attempts at codification of the law is that the very clever men who prepare the codes can hardly ever be trusted to content themselves with framing a clear and simple exposition of the law already in existence. Their love of order and uniformity makes them so impatient of variations of form and incompleteness of design that they are always strongly tempted to alter and supplement, when they should limit their ambition to declaring plainly what the law is. Probably no one but a great lawyer is qualified to frame a code; but even a great lawyer cannot hope to give satisfaction unless, in doing this special work, he remembers, that his business is that of a *precis*-writer rather than a legislator. The incurable suspicion with which the Parliament of England views all proposals for the reduction to a coherent code of the immense mass of legal decisions scattered through English law reports is founded on the knowledge acquired by Members of Parliament of the ease with which a new principle can be thrust or insinuated into a Bill by a slight change in the wording which at the time perhaps excites little attention. Men of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen's stamp, who have made up their minds that they can compress into half a dozen handy volumes of definitions the whole science of government, and even of human nature, are naturally irritated by the Philistinism which will not condemn all experience as mere foolishness and change old lamps for new at the bidding of any patentee of a light warranted by him to burn for ever without being trimmed. Mr. Stephen had a splendid opportunity in India of showing what he would do with the law of England if he only had the chance; and we would ask if any one is so well satisfied with the results of the learned gentleman's revision of our laws as not to feel that, whenever mention is made of the introduction of a new code into any Indian Legislature, the public is justified in anticipating with nervous apprehension the enactment of one or more entirely novel and arbitrary maxims.

The authors of the Bill now before us have certainly not resisted this temptation; for, in the division of Chapter VI of their Code, relating to the rights and liabilities of superior holders and occupants and their tenants *inter se*, they have endeavoured to compress into one definition, of about a dozen lines, a perpetual settlement of innumerable and most intricate questions affecting rights of property, which in all countries, and especially in India, have always been most fiercely disputed. Here is the text of this most important definition:—"A person placed, as tenant, in possession of land by another, or "in that capacity holding, taking, or retaining "possession of land permissively from or by "sufferance of another, shall be regarded "as holding the same at the rent or for the "services agreed upon between them, or, in the "absence of satisfactory evidence of such agreement, at the rent payable or services renderable "by the usage of the locality, or, if there be "no such agreement or usage, shall be presumed "to hold at such rent as, having regard to all of "the circumstances of the case, shall be just "and reasonable." The next clause provides that, where no evidence exists to show how long a tenant's family have held certain land, the duration of the tenancy shall be presumed to be co-extensive with the duration of the tenure of the immediate landlord and of those who derive title under him; and then follows a saving clause, intended to protect the landlord in the exercise of his right of raising the rent or of eviction, "if he have "the same either by virtue of agreement, usage, "or otherwise." The object which Mr. Chapman and Colonel Anderson had in view in drawing up these clauses was frankly stated in the debate; and it is one as to which we can sympathize with them, though we do not affect to conceal our surprise at the unexpected appearance of Colonel Anderson in the character of champion of the right of tenants to be treated liberally by their landlords. Since the publication of Sir Henry Maine's book on "Village Communities," the theory has been generally accepted that land in India and in Europe was originally held as property in common by the village which formed the unit of society. Afterwards, by the process generally of conquest or rapine, individual chiefs acquired landed estates at the expense of the village communities; but it is contended that invariably the right of property in land thus acquired was not absolute, but was subjected to the condition of rendering certain service to the State. Sir George Campbell, with his usual love for borrowing the suggestions of other thinkers and recklessly putting them forward as ascertained facts, asserts boldly in the latest number of the *Fortnightly Review* that all landed estates in England were granted "in jaghire." Slight as may be the foundation for such a theory, it is certain that great encroachments have been made on the common lands in England by powerful landlords since the value of land for agricultural purposes began to increase, and Mr. Fawcett and other defenders of popular rights have latterly done good service by rescuing the remnant of the common lands from the devouring maw of the landlords. The communal rights of the villages have been maintained intact in many parts of India even up to our own day; and Colonel Anderson, in his speech on Thursday, gave an interesting description of the commencement, by the landlords in the Dharwar district, of those encroachments which have the ultimate effect of converting "customary tenants" into tenants holding by contract or at the will of the superior holder. The design of the new Bill is to prevent the consummation of this change; and, speaking generally, we think public opinion will cordially approve of the spirit of any legislation intended to secure the ryots of Western India against the usurpation of their rights by middlemen, whose proper function is merely to collect the revenue for the State on condition of receiving a proportion of the rent as remuneration for their services.

But there is no kind of legislation so dangerous as that which is founded on abstract speculations, however ingenious, as to the nature of property in the soil of a country; and it is especially objectionable that such legislation should be attempted incidentally in a Bill, of which the proposed object is simply to consolidate existing laws. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay naturally remarked on Thursday that such important matters as are dealt with in the clauses of the Bill we have quoted should have been treated in a separate Bill, and he also urged the more serious objection that the intention of these clauses seemed to be to transfer to some extent the power of settling land revenue suits from the ordinary courts of justice to the revenue officers. The latter part of Clause 134, which declares that, where no agreement or usage exists, the tenant shall be presumed to hold his land at such a rent as, "having regard to all the "circumstances of the case, shall be just and "reasonable," leaves a dangerous latitude to the revenue officer, who is to be apparently the judge of what is just and reasonable, and who, Colonel Anderson clearly intimates, will always consider that the presumption is in favour of the tenant. There are so many varieties of tenure in India that we cannot but regard it as a revolutionary doctrine to presume that inamdars are invariably men who have appropriated the rights either of the State or the ryots; but the effect of the sweeping definition in the Revenue Bill must be to reduce all these landlords to the condition of mere collectors of revenue. What reason can there be for depriving the civil courts of the power of apportioning, in each case that may arise, the respective rights of landlord and tenant?

SOME doubt has been expressed as to the correctness of the estimate that, out of the £800,000 raised by means of import duties on cotton fabrics, only £25,000 "is realized from the "coarser qualities in which the Bombay mills "compete with the Manchester mills." But the article in the *Englishman*, from which we quoted the figures, was evidently founded on official information, and, as the way in which the proportion of £25,000 has been calculated is not well understood, we reprint the following extract from the article referred to:—

> The facts are briefly as follow: The qualities in which the Indian mills compete with the Lancashire manufactories are mule twists up to No 32, and water twists up to No. 30, with the corresponding classes of long-cloths, &c. These varieties form not ten per cent. of even the Bombay trade, and a much smaller proportion of the general cotton imports of the country. The total duty paid by cotton fabrics, threads, and twists, may be taken for all India at £800,000. The total duty realised from that trade at Bombay is £265,410. The sums realised from the coarser qualities in which the Bombay mills compete are £6,928 from twists, and £18,792 from long-cloths, &c.; total, £25,720. The Bombay merchants, in demanding a wholesale abolition of the duty, practically ask Government to sacrifice £265,410 for the sake of £25,720 paid from goods in which they feel the competition of the Indian mill-owner. This sacrifice of a quarter of a million for the sake of £25,720 represents the loss at the port of Bombay alone. The total loss of revenue for all India would be over £800,000.

The suggestion we offered on Wednesday was, that, as only those duties can fairly be called protective which touch classes of goods in which competition prevails, the Government of India might, by striking the coarser makes of cotton goods out of the tariff altogether, get rid, at the small cost of £25,000 a year, of the objection raised to the principle of the import duties. We do not say that this concession would satisfy Manchester; but it would, by destroying the only pretence for saying that these duties are protectionist in character, put the Government of India on safe ground, and give force to its resistance to the agitation for the total abolition of a branch of revenue yielding three-quarters of a million sterling. If hereafter finer yarns and cloths are produced in India, it will then be time enough to alter the tariff in order to meet the increase of competition. This seems to us a better course than that of modifying the whole tariff at once, and so spreading the relief conceded to the English manufacturer over qualities of goods in which it is far from likely that he will ever encounter the competition of native manufacturers. The question, thus treated, shrinks into such small dimensions, that the Government might deal with it effectually and yet avoid imposing fresh taxation of any kind. We have always contended that the salt tax ought to be reduced before other taxes are touched; but this is a much bigger question. A reduction of £25,000 a year would not affect the payers of the salt tax, which produces six millions sterling, one way or the other; and a large reduction, such as would be felt, cannot be attempted till we have a Government bold enough to propose a thorough revision of the whole system of Indian taxation. A critic who meanwhile, after declaring that the salt tax increases by 300 per cent. the cost of salt, deliberately proposes to reduce the tax to 5 per cent.—that is, from £6,000,000 to £100,000—without even condescending to hint from what other source an equal amount of revenue can be derived, simply places himself beyond the pale of discussion.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, 17TH JANUARY.

THE Chiefs, after trying to get out of paying up their fines, took a sudden turn a few days ago, and now nearly the full amount has been sent in by Nana and Govind. What hastened their movements was the fact of General Stafford sending a regiment, the 44th N. I., to take up a position commanding their new village, across the Dikrung, about 3½ miles from this, and somewhat less from their old village, which latter was lately visited, and which we could, if necessary, surround any day, it being only just over the hill on which we are at present halted.

To the last there was a hope that we might receive opposition at this new village, and that we should probably find it stockaded; so when, on the 8th of the month, which was the limit given to the Chiefs for meeting our demands, it appeared that they were putting things off, and excusing themselves, the General ordered the new village to be reconnoitred on the 10th. It was, however, found to be a mean sort of place, with no attempt at a stockade or anything of the kind: so evidently these people never meant to make a stand in the villages. If we had commenced the game by attacking them, probably all would have fled into dense forests, from the edges of which they might have attempted to carry on a desultory sort of skirmishing, or devoted themselves to cutting off our supplies.

The reconnoitring party was guided by the prisoner that we took out of the Beypore Jail on our way through, and he evidently did not half like the task, being a relative of Nana. He led the party to a place where it was next to impossible to cross the Dikrung, probably hoping that they would turn back. However, the majority managed to creep along a single bamboo laid on boulders, with rapids below going any number of miles an hour, but apparently Captain Palmer, the General's A.D.C., thought wading preferable. However, it was all be could do to get over, being carried off his legs by the rapids, and getting in up to his neck in the icy cold water, which does not seem to have done him any good, as he has been ailing ever since. On the 12th, as above mentioned, the Chief's new village was occupied, and at once the mithun began to come in. Several have been sent down by us to the plains, to be given to the relatives of the surviving captives. Besides the mithun, metal gongs, bell-shaped and about the size of an ostrich's egg, are part of the fines exacted.

Strange to say, they value these old gongs at double as much as a mithun. However, I have never described the latter. They look half buffalo, one quarter bison, and one quarter English cattle. Several are colored in white patches or flesh colour, but most are black with white legs; they are ugly. We have had over a fortnight's rain now, and it still looks dirty, but our discomforts, which are many, are considerably less than those the Survey officers experience.

Major Austen, of the G. T. Survey, started on the 10th for the "Nusser Purbut," a lofty peak (8,000 feet) not twelve miles off to the south; but after getting a little more than half-way out, the snow came down, and the cold was so intense that he was obliged to descend to a warm corner, abandoning paraphernalia, plane tables, &c., besides two days' rations. The coolies were so utterly beaten that they simply could hardly carry themselves, much less *impedimenta*, and these were his own coolies, hill men who carry double what the Transport coolies lift. When the weather clears he will be able to ascend, and recover his losses. It would be a pity to miss the splendid view there must be from the top of the "Nusser," as it evidently overlooks a large tract of country. This weather is very trying, especially on the Transport coolies, who are always tumbling about with their loads up and down the steep and greasy slopes.

When we get fine weather it will be time for us to move north and westwards. There is still amongst the Abors one girl that we have to get back. On her our hopes are placed. She is our Helen, and perhaps her possessors may be as tenacious of her as the Trojans were of old. However, we are not prepared to sit down in these hills quite as long as the Greeks of old did.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 8TH JANUARY.

THE sharpness of the winter is over, it is to be hoped, or there will not be left an old person who can talk about the glories of Trafalgar and Waterloo. As it is, their ranks are tolerably well thinned. We have still a few remaining, and they are the strongest of the strong. I was only the other day talking to a distinguished General officer who was in seven of the great battles of Wellington before he had attained the age of twenty-one, and he ended his active military career at the last fight when Napoleon the Great was compelled to give way before the English arms on the plains of Belgium. Well, this fine old specimen of a British soldier and gentleman is in his eighty-second year, and is hale and strong. He takes care of himself and recommends others to follow his example. In reference to the lamented death of Colonel Milward, R.A., C.B., he told me that a day or two before this officer was seized with his fatal illness he remonstrated with him upon his going about during the severe weather we have had to contend with in thin clothing, but the answer he received was, "Oh! I want to harden myself." In less than a week he was in his coffin! This hardening process is the most absurd thing in the world. The great majority of those who try it die in the training. The man with a weakly constitution is certain to sink under it, while the man with a strong hardy frame can encounter hardship and suffering with impunity. As an instance I have known many men who have tried to imitate the example of those who were pronounced to be "as hard as nails," and who were never seen in a great-coat, even when over sixty years of age, but they have signally failed, as nature had not originally cast them in a strong mould. In short, the sins of the fathers had been visited upon the third and fourth generations, &c. &c.

An old officer, once well known in India, died lately at Cheltenham in the eighty third year of his age. I allude to Lieutenant-General F. H. Sandys, of the Bengal Infantry. It is stated in the Madras Presidency that Major-General Borton, at present in command at Mysore, will succeed Lieutenant-General Sir F. P. Haines as Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Madras Army on the latter terminating the usual period of service in May 1876. This looks as a pre-arranged matter in connection with the continuation of another year in India of Lord Napier of Magdala. I cannot help referring to the sudden and very unexpected death of Captain van der Weyer, of the Grenadier Guards. This officer was in the prime of life, and was the son of the late Belgian Minister at the Court of St. James. He, like his father, attached himself to this country. In fact, having been born in England, he became one of her sons, and at an early age entered the army. He fell a victim to typhoid fever, contracted at Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin, where, owing it is supposed, to defective drainage, many similar cases had occurred. Madame van der Weyer, a daughter of the late Mr. Bates, the American millionaire, still survives. You will perhaps recollect that one of her daughters (Mrs. Brand), who was married to a son of the present Speaker of the House of Commons, was fatally injured a few years since by being thrown out of her pony carriage while driving with her husband shortly after their marriage. Much sympathy is felt for the widowed mother.

Desertion is still rife in the regiments stationed in the United Kingdom, and some rigorous plan must be immediately adopted with a view of putting a stop to the evil. I am going to suggest to the Commander in-Chief that all recruits—with some exceptions—should for the first year of their service be attached to a provisional battalion stationed in Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, and that it should be a penal offence for any one who is detected in aiding the escape of any of its members, and at the end of twelve or eighteen months, the men might be allowed to join a regiment of their choice, or be drafted in accordance with the exigencies of the army in general.

Major-General Pocklington has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Napier, and has taken possession of the offices in St. James Park. The nomination appears to give satisfaction, as the General has had some previous experience in military education. Something is likely to be found for General Napier, who cannot remain idle.

The funeral of Colonel Milward, on Tuesday last, was one of the most imposing and touching ceremonies ever witnessed in the vicinity of Woolwich. The day, fortunately, was very fine, and the concourse of persons was simply enormous. The whole of the troops stationed in the garrison were present, and the number of officers alone exceeded two hundred. The chief mourners were the two youthful sons of the gallant deceased, and many tears were shed as the procession wound its way from the Artillery quarters to the cemetery at Charlton. The bands were numerous, and, excepting perhaps at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, never was the Dead March in Saul heard to greater perfection. The wailings of the mournful strain never ceased to be heard from the moment that the *cortège* began to move until it reached its destination. I am glad to say that, after the usual three volleys were fired over the grave, the bands returned to their quarters without playing the conventional gay tunes which so frequently jar on the ears of the sorrowful mourners.

So alive have the authorities become to the peril which hangs over the army, owing to the never-ceasing desertion of soldiers—chiefly young recruits—that Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, has at the request of Mr. Gathorne Hardy issued a circular to all the police throughout the kingdom, in which he invokes its aid to assist in putting a stop to the prevalent desertion both from the army and militia. The police is put on its mettle by a statement from the War Department that hitherto there has been a want of activity on its part in endeavouring to apprehended this class of offenders. The English police is made up of mortal men, and if the Secretary of State had conveyed an intimation that a reward for the capture of every deserter would be granted, as in days gone by, the sight of a manacled prisoner going through the streets of London would not be so rare as it is now. I am glad to say that the Woolwich magistrates are resolved to show no leniency to the "roughs," who are bringing such disrepute on the army, and as "Millbank" is filled to overflowing with military culprits. Maidstone Gaol is now being resorted to, and its cells are tolerably filled by fraudulent and disorderly soldiers. I am quite satisfied that the law, if only properly brought to bear upon the transgressor, will ultimately prove too strong for him.

General McMurdo, from whose lips the words of wisdom generally fall, has taken up the subject of our Indian Army. He has written a thoroughly common-sense letter to the *Times*, in which he points out the danger attendant upon the custom of allowing native officers and sepoys to live and sleep under the same roof and to mix familiarly together. He has recorded several startling anecdotes showing that undue familiarity is as apt to breed contempt in a native army as ever it was in more civilized society.

You will recollect that I have frequently spoken of the value of a good breech loading gun. It would seem that the time has at length arrived when the authorities can no longer shirk the question. We, of all the nations in Europe, remain stedfast to the muzzle-loader. We may be right so far as our army is concerned, but how about our navy? There we must be wrong if a good breech-loader can be secured to us, and of this there can be no doubt, as Sir William Armstrong who, in his way, is equal, if not superior, to Krupp, the Prussian, has offered under his guarantee to supply us with one of a perfect description.

As anticipated by me several weeks since, Rear Admiral Macdonald has been appointed Naval Commander in-Chief in your waters *vice* Rear-Admiral Cumming, C.B., whose term of service has expired.

The following General Order, relative to appointments to commissions in the army, has been issued from the Horse Guards:—

> "1. Officers commanding regiments serving elsewhere than in India are informed that, although in many instances vacancies for subalterns may appear to exist, these vacancies either have been or are about to be filled up by sub-lieutenants gazetted to the Unattached List, who will, on leaving the Royal Military College, be gazetted and ordered to join their respective corps, in accordance with the regulations laid down in Clause 66, Army Circulars, 1874. 2. Commanding officers may rely upon every endeavour being made to fill up all vacancies as soon after their occurrence as practicable, and correspondence on the subject is unnecessary."

Instructions have been issued from the Horse Guards stating that it is to be distinctly understood that officers commanding brigade depots, or officers commanding regiments to which depots may be attached, are not to delegate to officers commanding depots the power of awarding punishments entailing an entry in the regimental defaulter-book.

The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved the following regulations relative to the transfer of non-commissioned officers from the Regular Army to the Auxiliary Forces:—

> "1. Non-commissioned officers belonging to regiments and depots at home who have served for 14 years and upwards in the Army, and who wish to be transferred to the Permanent Staff of the Militia or Yeomanry Cavalry Forces,—and those of 18 years' service and upwards who desire to be transferred to that of the Volunteer Force,—will send in their names in the usual manner to their Commanding Officers, who will at once forward such applications with descriptive return, statement of service, and medical certificate of fitness, to the Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces. The application will be accompanied, in each case, by a covering minute, giving the commanding officer's opinion as to the character of the applicant, and whether in his opinion he is or is not suited for work with the Auxiliary Forces, and whether he is considered to be capable of efficiently performing the duties of drill instructor.
>
> "2. From the returns thus sent in, a general list of candidates will be prepared, and referred to when vacancies occur, but sergeants only will be transferred to the Militia, and, as a rule, no non-commissioned officer will be transferred from the Army to the Permanent Staff of the Militia or Yeomanry Cavalry Forces until he has completed 15 years' service, nor in any case to the Volunteer Force until he has completed 18 years' service.
>
> "3. When a non-commissioned officer who has been recommended for the Permanent Staff of the Auxiliary Forces becomes non-effective, or in any way ceases to be a candidate, a report accordingly is to be made to the Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces, in order that his name may be removed from the list.
>
> "4. The regulations in regard to non-commissioned officers transferred as above are contained in Clauses 56, 63, and 66 of the Auxiliary and Reserve Force Circulars, 1874, copies of which have been issued to General Officers commanding, and to regiments and brigade depots on home stations."

MR. BUTT, Q.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a considerable amount of discussion amongst the lawyers as to the wisdom of sending to England for Serjeant Ballantine, to defend the Gaekwar. To say nothing of the number of able lawyers that there are in Bombay, who have had years of experience in India, it seems to me that, if they made up their mind to get a lawyer from England, they might have found a better man than Serjeant Ballantine. That he is a master of all the subtleties of cross-examination none who have heard him will deny, but he is not an orator, nor is he even eloquent, and it is but a question whether he will rise to the occasion.

As you have pointed out, the late Mr. Anstey would have been invaluable in the present case, but there is still a better man than Mr. Anstey. A man with all his hatred of injustice and tyranny, and yet who is one of the greatest of living orators; I allude to Isaac Butt. Butt is a great lawyer, and probably he is one of the best cross-examiners of Medical witnesses at the Irish or English bar. He is well known as a terror to Doctors.

Mr. Butt is also a member of Parliament, and had the Gaekwar employed him for his defence he would have always had in him an eloquent and fearless defender in the House of Commons. J.

27th January.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOLS AND THE I. B. I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand that the Organ Committee have decided to hand over the proceeds of their next concert to the Diocesan Schools Byculla. It is of course very kind of the Committee to use their exertions in behalf of these schools, but I imagine the parents of the major portion of the children who attend them will not approve of the Institution being thus publicly placed on a footing with the other indigent charitable institutions of our town. I am glad, however, that the Committee have at last determined to utilize their concerts on behalf of our public charities, though I could have wished they had commenced in favour of some more deserving Institution, such, for instance, as the Stranger's Home, the Indo-British Institution, or the Female Workshop. Apropos of the Indo-British Institution I would ask if there is any truth in the rumour that it is to be handed over, wholly and entirely, to the "Cowley Fathers"! If so, I should advise the friends and supporters of that very worthy Institution to be a little more alive to its interests than they have been, and to attend the annual meeting which I believe will shortly be held. I for one shall strenuously oppose the transfer whenever the opportunity offers.

29th January. CITIZEN.

INFANT LIFE.—A marked improvement in the statistics relating to Mortality amongst Infants, would take place if Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup were used universally. It is perfectly free from any narcotic, and is used *externally only*. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street," is on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists at 2s. 9d. a bottle.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

STATE DURBAR—RECEPTION OF THE LADIES OF THE GAEKWAR'S ESTABLISHMENT.

BARODA, 29TH JANUARY.

Sir Lewis Pelly will meet in Durbar the ladies of the establishment of His Highness the Gaekwar in the Palace to-morrow afternoon in State.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 29TH JANUARY.

A full Durbar was held to-day of the heads of the commercial community. Sir Lewis Pelly stated that the restriction on the passage of goods from Baroda was removed. The settlement of the Bombay accounts has been transferred to he Bombay Bank. The annual ceremonial visit will be paid to-morrow to the heads of the Hindoo community and the ladies of the Gaekwar's family. The Moonshi and the Mr. Premabhai expressed full satisfaction and confidence. Pandry has made a formal apology.

A SPECTROSCOPIC OBSERVATORY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 29TH JANUARY.

It is contemplated to erect a Spectroscopic Observatory at St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, for which purpose contributions are solicited.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The reports of the Select Committees on the Probates, Civil Appeals, Ports and Port dues, and Native Soldiers' Bills will be presented at Tuesday's meeting of the Legislative Council. Mr. Ellis asks leave to introduce the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bill and a Bill to amend the Madras Salt Law. The Merchant Seamen's Bill will be passed.

RULES FOR DIRECT ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

ALLAHABAD, 29TH JANUARY.

A draft of rules for giving effect to the law which is to open certain appointments to natives of distinguished merit and ability held by Covenanted Civilians, goes home to the Secretary of State by this mail.

GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST SHOT IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

Lord Napier with the concurrence of Sir Frederick Haines and Sir Charles Staveley gives a gold medal to be shot for by native troops during the next three months with Enfield rifles.

THE BARODA PROCLAMATION.

The Baroda Proclamation is said to have created feelings of intense relief among native Chiefs, Scindia, Holkar, Dhar, Bhopal, etc.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

The Tranvancore Maharaja is expected in Calcutta on the 3rd proximo. The question whether he is to be treated as a Government guest has been decided affirmatively.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, JANUARY 28TH.

Don Alfonso has reviewed the Army of the North at Peralta, 35,000 strong, and has commenced operations for the relief of Pampeluna. The Carlists have concentrated their forces, and a battle is imminent.

LONDON, 28TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Arrivals freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5½
Exchange on India	1-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94
4½ do. do.	95
5½ do. do.	100¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	92½
5 do. French Rente 1872	100½
Bar Silver	57⅜

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes	£11,125,000.	Inc. £500,000.
Bills discounted	£15,625,000.	Inc. £250,000.
Bullion	£22,750,000.	Inc. £250,000.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent.

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal:—Vespasian.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Kate Clive and Stamford.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO SIR JUNG BAHADUR.

HIS Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse returned the visit of Sir Jung Bahadur at a quarter-past 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Some of the suite of the Maharaja waited upon the Governor to accompany His Excellency to the residence of Sir Jung, at Gwalior Tank. At 4-30 p. m. the salute from the Saluting Battery announced the departure from Government House of the party, which consisted of Sir Philip Wodehouse, attended by the Secretary to Government (Political Department), His Excellency's Private and Military Secretaries, and by the Aides-de-Camp and the Oriental Translator. At 5 p. m. precisely the cortege arrived at Tank Villa. There was a guard of honor of the Maharaja's guard to receive Sir Philip, and at the door of Sir Jung's residence the Maharaja, attended by the Resident, Mr. Charles Girdlestone, and the Nepaulese officers received His Excellency. The Governor's Body Guard was in attendance, besides the escort of Sir Jung's troopers. On arriving at Tank Villa, Sir Philip and party were received, at the entrance, by Sir Jung Bahadur and the Resident of Nepaul, the Guard of Honor presenting arms. In the Audience Chamber, which was well fitted up and carpetted with crimson cloth, Sir Philip Wodehouse was seated on Sir Jung's right hand, the Resident of Nepaul being on the left. Next to the Resident was Mr. Runodup Sing, the Prime Minister's brother; and seated round the room were Sir Jung's staff and those who accompanied His Excellency the Governor. Uttar and pan were presented by Sir Jung Bahadur to the Governor, and by the Prime Minister's Secretary to the Governor's staff. An amusing incident in the proceedings of the evening was the presentation of a somewhat formidable dagger, which was handed to His Excellency the Governor, and which was then made over to Colonel Lall Sing, who wielded it about and shewed those present how dexterously he could use it. The conversation between Sir Philip and the Maharaja was interpreted by the Resident. At the close of the visit Sir Jung, accompanied by the Resident, took leave of the Governor at the entrance of the house, the Guard of Honor presenting arms.

THE Commander-in-Chief was to leave Rawal Pindi on the 23rd for Attock, going thence to Peshawur, where he was to stay four days, and afterwards to Sealkote. On the 22nd and 23rd he was present at field manœuvres between contending forces, and freely praised the appearance and nobility of the troops.

THE latest information from the Camp of Goa regarding the robbers is to the effect that the whole gang, owing to a dispute in the distribution of the booty, is now divided into two parties, the one commanded by the Ranes and the other by two Brahmins. The robbers have invaded Satary, and the Commandant of the military detachment stationed at Sanquelim has warned the soldiers to be prepared for nocturnal surprises.

OUR Lahore contemporary says that some letters have been received from Candahar by the Ameer, which, we are told by our Cabul correspondent, have made him very uneasy. No one, it is stated, knows the purport of these letters. The same authority also states that Miah Gul, the eldest son of the Akhoond of Swat, is about to proceed to Kashgar, and it is believed he will there marry the daughter of the Kashgar Ameer.

THE prosecution, by the Oriental Bank Corporation, of Sowcar Mysore Kanayaya, Venkatah Ramiah, Shishnagiri Settee and Ananda Shenoy for perjury, which has been dragging its slow length along for the last two or three months at ellicherry, has at length terminated. Each of the four prisoners has been sentenced by the Joint Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment, which they are now undergoing in the District Jail.

IN October last, we read in the *Madras Mail*, during the Dusserah festival Subadar Major Dalliah, of the 17th Regt. M. N. I., constructed an idol car or *Ruthum*, which was so much admired not only by the Officers of the regiment and numerous other gentlemen, but even by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India, who accepted photographs of the car, that he was prevailed upon to make a substantial model of the original car, and deposit it as a curiosity in the Government Central Museum.

THE annual dinner of the Calcutta Trades' Association on Monday last appears to have been a great success. Fully two hundred people, we are told, sat down to dinner, and the post-prandial speeches (save us from them!) occupy six columns of the *Englishman*. A certain amount of sly humour, that paper observes, is discernible in the choice of the songs and music which accompanied the toasts. The applause which greeted the toast of the Bench, the Bar, and the Legal Profession, was followed by the Gensd'armes Duet from "Genevieve de Brabant," the well known burden of which is, "We'll run them in! we'll run them in!" And we've no doubt they will!

THE Brahmo movement in Calcutta is assuming most significant dimensions. We read that hundreds of Brahmins, young and old, met in the courtyard of Babu Keshab Chandar Sen's house on last Friday afternoon, and started in a solemn procession one after another, carrying their respective flags, and chanting popular hymns. After passing through different streets, they re-united on the south of the Mandir and returned to the Minister's house after 8 P. M. On the following day nearly two thousand persons assembled at the Town Hall to hear Babu Keshab Chandar Sen's anniversary lecture. The hall has seldom been so crowded. Among the gentlemen present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Markby, Rev. Mr Thoburn, Rev. Mr. Kerry Rev. C H. A. Dall, Mr. Boyce, and Father Lafont. There were also a few native ladies.

MR. ROBERTSON, the Superintendent of the Model Farm in Madras, has lately turned his attention to the improvement of the breeds of cattle and sheep in that presidency, more especially with a view to improving their condition for consumption. In his report lately published, we read in the *Madras Standard*, he maintains that ground-nut cake is the cheapest and best food available for cattle, and that it is cheaper than any other. To bear out his statement that for cattle fattening ground-nut cake is the best, he gives figures to show that two small bullocks allowed 6lbs. of cake and about 50lbs. of fodder each day, gradually increased in weight from 695lbs. to 800lbs. in 16 weeks. The cost of a pair of bullocks is put down, including expenses of feed, as well as the sale proceeds of the meat, and the result shows a clear profit. In the same way are results given of feeding draught bullocks, sheep, and pigs, all of which show that care and attention are necessary to bring about success. In some cases the wool obtained from the sheep bred in the farm was sent to England, and favourably reported upon.

THE *Globe* says:—The movement just set on foot, under distinguished auspices, for raising funds to perpetuate the memory of the late Major-General Sir Henry Tombs in some suitable manner will not lack support. If only those subscribe to whom this deeply-lamented officer endeared himself during his life-time, the amount collected will be very large. Few men have won so many friends, and for such good reason, as that "Harry Tombs," whose name is still a household word in many an Indian bungalow. Chivalrous, high-principled, and of undaunted valour, with a fair fame on which the slightest speck never rested, Sir Henry Tombs would have received the title of the Indian Bayard, had it not been previously bestowed on Sir James Outram. But it was as "Harry Tombs" that he was best known and loved—Harry Tombs, the open-handed, kind-hearted *beau sabreur*, who never knew how to say "no" to any demand on his purse for a charitable object, and who always might be depended upon to exert himself for the extrication of unfortunate brother officers out of their troubles. If all who have received some favour at his hands were to drop a stone on his grave, the prodigious cairn thus raised would sufficiently perpetuate the memory of a gallant soldier, whose deeds of kindness in quarters fully equalled his heroism in the field. But this being impossible, it is open to his surviving friends and admirers to attain the same end by forwarding their subscriptions to Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's-court, to the credit of the Tombs Memorial Fund. What form this will take depends upon the amount collected; but the fact that the home committee, comprising many of the most distinguished officers in the service, is presided over by Lord Strathnarin, will allay all possible misgivings on that score. It would be a crying disgrace to wealthy England if, when the streets of her chief towns are crowded with the effigies of illustrious nonentities, the memory of a true hero were allowed to die out for want of funds to provide a suitable memorial. Personal affection of Harry Tombs may remain only with those who knew and loved him, but the fame of Sir Henry Tombs belongs to the country that bred him and with that country will lie the shame if the glorious legacy is forgotten.

EXHIBITION AND CATTLE-FAIR AT KUNDLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR DISTRICT, JANUARY 23.

ONE of the most interesting events that have marked the tour of H. E. the Governor, in Kattywar, was the Exhibition and Cattle-fair at Kundla, in the Bhownuggur State. It was as may be expected, got up by the able Joint-Administrators of that State, and was originally settled to come off on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of December last. But when it became known that H. E. the Governor intended making a cold-weather tour in the Province, and that if the Exhibition were postponed to suit his convenience, he would not only honour it with his presence, but also lend greater eclat to it by distributing prizes to the fortunate owners of the prize-taking animals, the dates were altered to the 15th, 16th and 18th idem. Captain Nutt, on Special Duty, Bhownuggur, whose name is so favourably connected with the Wudhwan Horse-show, was entrusted with its management, and we all looked forward, and as it has turned out justly, to witness one of the most successful events in the annals of Kattywar, likely to have a very beneficial influence on its future prosperity.

The town of Kundla, which is the Head-quarter station of the pergunnah of that name, is situate on the left bank of the Nävli, a respectable sized stream, and contains a population of about 6,500 souls. On the opposite bank, facing it, stands the town of Sawar, with a population of about 4,000 souls; so that, so far as success depended on the number of people visiting the Show, there was no reason for doubting as to the nature of the final issue.

The pergunnah of Kundla is a part of the sub-division of the Province, called Kattywar, and was surrendered to the Bhownuggur Durbar within the last century by its Chiefs of the Kathi Khuman tribe. These Khumans, though addicted to opium-eating and leading a life of indolence, are still a very fine race of stalwart people. In the anarchical times, when might was right and self-interest the only guiding policy of the Chiefs, these Khumans were a restless set of people much given to plundering and fighting; and, as this warlike instinct of theirs demanded a quicker mode of locomotion than they were capable of unaided, the horse played a very important part in their history. Thus it is not only easy to understand why the tract of country held by them, and by the collateral branches of their family, the Khachar and Wala Kathis is the most noted part of the Province for its breed of horses, whose fame is spread all over India, but also to account for the very high estimation in which horses are held by them, even to the extent of being considered as a part of their families. Mares of long and interesting pedigree are by no means difficult to find among them, mares whose ancestors carried their owners through numberless fights and personal encounters, and enabled them to successfully elude their powerful pursuers by pluckily accomplishing incredible distances.

With this preface I will apply myself to my subject.

As early as the 6th or 7th idem, guests commenced to arrive and by the 15th, the opening day of the Exhibition, the Northern part of Kundla, round the newly-built Traveller's Bungalow presented a scene at once gay and picturesque. For a new town of canvas had sprung up, as if by magic, tastefully laid out and containing a population who had come from the "four quarters of the compass" with light hearts and bounding steps in the pursuit of pleasures, such as can only be found in the midst of rural sceneries and enjoyed under their influence. The guests were entertained in two parties by Mr. and Mrs. Percival and Captain and Mrs. Nutt, to whose generous hospitality and happy efforts to chase the merry hours away, the credit will be entirely due, if the guests find, as I am sure they will, life's *pilgrimage* rendered more bright and cheerful by the happy reminiscences, which one and all must have carried away from the festive gathering.

In the case of all large undertakings, especially those which are a novelty to the people, among whom their locale is cast, it is not always easy to perfect one's arrangements, so that their opening against a fixed date may be unattended by any hitch. But the evening of the 15th, the time appointed for the opening of the Horse-show, saw, thanks to the able management of Captain Nutt, the Honorary Secretary, everything in its proper place and order. At 4.30 precisely, the procession of carriages, containing the European visitors headed by H. H. the Thakoor started from the Travellers' Bungalow attended by a fine body of Cavalry. As this was the first visit ever paid by H. H. to Kundla, and as there never was in it such a large assemblage of the beauty and chivalry of Northern climes, the procession created the intensest excitement among the thousands who had been attracted thither by the Show; and the road, half a mile long, was, consequently literally packed on both sides with crowds of people dressed up in holiday attire. At the triumphal arch over the entrance to the Show, the procession was received by a deputation from the Managing Committee, headed by our energetic and ubiquitous Assistant, Sir Niayadhish. The Thakoor's excellent band was in close attendance, and as the members of the procession, after alighting from their carriages, filed in, the band struck up a martial air, and led the way up to the Band-stand, which stood in the centre of an octagonal space, which again was the central point of the Show. The scene at this moment was grand and imposing, such as may be only witnessed under the concatenation of the most happy circumstances. For, imagine to yourself hundreds of flags and streamers of all the colours of the rainbow gaily fluttering and flying in a lively breeze; hundreds of horses neighing, pawing, snorting under the influence of their spirit-stirring surroundings; thousands of people in gala dress moving to and fro chattering and laughing; a band bravely discoursing classical music, and the whole lit up by a bright sun and warmed by beauty's smiles, and tell me could there have been a man there so dead to the electrifying influence of the scene as not to have felt that he had not lived in vain? The members of the procession then dispersed itself in groups all over the ground, examining and admiring the horses, cattle, fruits, etc. that were being exhibited, until the setting sun warned all to return home. And thus auspiciously closed the first day of the Exhibition.

The second day was opened with real business in hand. The Committees for judging and awarding prizes to the several descriptions of animals and agricultural products exhibited, assembled at the show to discharge their important functions. I will allude here to the labours of the Horse Committee only. This Committee was composed of a president, Mr. Lamb, Superintending Veterinary Surgeon, and four members, *viz.*, Mr. Percival, Joint-Administrator of Bhownuggur, Kearising, a Palitana Bhayad, and a great lover of horse-flesh, and two leading Khuman Girasias, you will thus see that the native element preponderated an arrangement, the prudence of which cannot be too highly commended. For the object of these shows is to promote the native breed of horses, and every one will allow that, it cannot be attained but through the co-operation of the breeders themselves. I was present with the Committee throughout its labours, and can conscientiously say that, the members worked in the friendliest manner and with the happiest results. To the European members much of this credit is due, for they tried in every way to encourage their native colleagues to give independent opinions, and in one or two instances allowed their judgment to prevail. It is, I think, a mistake to take it for granted, that judging by points in an abstract manner is all that is necessary to arrive at a correct judgment. Marked peculiarities, if any, in the breed, under examination and which are owing to climate influence should also I think be duly considered; and this cannot be done without the assistance of some of the intelligent breeders themselves, especially if they have been breeders of first class stock for ages such as the Khumans have been. I will again repeat that in India all Horse Committees to attain any measure of success should be mixed ones. Rs. 2,300 were allowed as prizes for horses. Besides this amount there were two medals, a gold and a silver one; the former to be awarded to the best mare, and the latter to the best stallion. The gold medal was carried off by a grey mare under 14 hands, belonging to a Syad of Phipad in this pergunnah, and the silver, by Reddo, the famous stallion belonging to the Raja of Dharangadra, a first-class Chief of Kattywar. This horse won a prize at the Poona Show two years ago, and would have been awarded one at Calcutta too, if he had fulfilled the condition as to age. He is a dun coloured animal, of perfect make and symmetry, and when excited, his posture is marked with all the grace, beauty, and fire with which sculptors love to invest the equine creations of their chisel. If it may not be presumptuous in me to give an opinion, I think that the Durbar that gets up a Show, should resign the prizes won by its horses in favour of private exhibitors. The Bhownuggur Durbar, since Mr. Percival has assumed the helm of affairs, has been paying much attention to breeding stock for its own use at present, and perhaps for the market as well in future. The result of this is that there are now in its stables as fine a collection of colts and fillies as can be seen anywhere in the Presidency, and which has been already carrying the day wherever it has been exhibited. If while in its infancy, the breeding establishment has been able to lay claim in a manner to the proud words uttered by Cæsar after his conquest of Britain, a few years hence competition with it for people of the standing of Girasias will be quite out of the question; and before such an undesirable end is reached, steps might be taken to avert it altogether.

I have been promised a copy of the classified register of horses, but it has not come to hand as yet, and I will not wait for it. I will state from recollection that, the class of horses, which was strongest in numbers, was mares under 14 hands, the next being mares above 14 hands. There were less than a dozen stallions exhibited which were not used for raising stock; and of these only 3 or 4 were pure Kathis. The fact is that there is a good demand for Kathi horses in native capitals even outside Kattywar, such as Baroda, Udipore, &c.; and colts are brought up by dealers, who are generally of the Soni caste, before they are 3 years old. It would be interesting to your readers learned in horse-flesh to know that, the Kathis wean their foals at the early age of two months, when they feed them on buffaloe's or cow's milk until they are old enough to live on grain and grass. This is the invariable practice, and, am told, has been so from time immemorial. In judging a horse, there are two points on which Kathis lay particular stress:—One is the shape and size of the ears, which must be small, and have their points curved inwards—(if they meet from 50 to 200 per cent. is added to the price of the animal)—and the other the profile of the nose which must be slightly curved inwards. I will remark here *en passant*, how strangely tastes differ in different countries, for in Sind the *beau ideal* of a horse's ear is that it be *long*, the point in common being the inward curve, which is also a *sine qua non* there. As the Government stallions, which are either Arab or English, have not the Kathi *beau ideal* ears, they are not, as a rule, appreciated, and until last year, before a Kathi stallion under 14 hands in this District was bought up by a gentleman; breeders preferred by far to have their mares served by him than by the Government stallion at Kundla. It would be inferred from the foregoing statement that, most breeders are dependent on outside help to have their mares served. This is quite correct. Breeders of stock here not unfrequently send their mares to Jasdhan or Paliad in the north, which parts, known as Panchal, are considered by all Kathis as the true home of the horse; or stallions from there are sometimes brought down for the convenience of the breeders. There is another custom which obtains here, which is interesting to know. The leading houses of the chief tribes of Kathis have a family of Waiwanchas, whose duty it is to keep a record of all domestic occurrences, and be the deposit of family legends. These Waiwanchas, who are of the Barot or Bardic caste, go round with their books every cold season, and receive presents from the families they serve as payment for their trouble. A colt of a superior breed is sometimes selected as the present, with the double object of benefitting the giver as well as the receiver, for when the colt comes to maturity he becomes handy to the power as a stallion at the same time that he yield a return to the latter.

The evening of the second day was almost entirely devoted to sports. The first thing on the card, which, however, partook of the nature of both labour and diversion, were ploughing matches, for which there were 20 competitors from different villages, subject to Kundla; the prizes to be awarded being Rs. 50, 25, and 10. On the southern side of the Exhibition outside the enclosure, 20 plots of ground, each measuring 1/5th of an acre, had been previously marked out, and at half past three o'clock, the men were evenly started by the sounding of a gong. The points to be considered in awarding prizes were, direction, closeness, and depth of furrows, and the quantity ploughed in a given time. It may interest some of your readers to know that, the first prize man ploughed a little over 3/20th of an acre in 35 minutes, which is at the rate of 1¼ acre per working day of 10 hours. Whilst these matches were being decided, in another part of the ground, where a half-mile race course had been laid out, the ambling race was in progress. Having seen what amblers can do in Sind, I was much disappointed with the horses that competed. After the ambling came the sowars' race, which was not unattended by accidents. One of the competing animals, a "Kathi mare" ran off the course from the very beginning which caused much sympathy to be felt for her owner, and another horse threw his rider in such an awkward manner, that the latter's sword almost cut through the tendon of the animal's off fore-leg. Then came the real fun of the evening, *viz.* long and high jumps, blindfolded race, tied back to back and leg to leg races, etc. There were, of course, the usual number of ludicrous falls, every one of which caused the most boisterous merriment among the surging crowd of rustics, who had never dreamt of such things even in their wildest dreams. The winners of the back to back race well deserve their prize. For the hind legs of this *non-descript* creature worked with such a wonderful regularity and precision in relation to the movements of the forelegs that instead of impending progress, they accelerated it, and the creature was thus enabled to come in a winner by several yards—it being a hundred yards' heat. On Monday, the 18th, the last day of the Show, His Excellency was expected to arrive with his staff. Grand preparations had been made by Mr. Percival to receive him with all the honours due to his exalted rank. First of all there was a triumphal arch decorated with flags and evergreens, and bearing a Persian motto of welcome in goldon letters, erected over the road at the entrance into the town. From this to the river, the street being narrow, no attempts at decorations were made but, a few of the more loyal residents, owning houses of considerable pretensions for a district town in Native States, had their buildings, painted in bright green and red, and a pleader, perhaps the Anstey of the place, did himself the honour of hanging out a brass new sign-board in English for the Governor's special information. The river on the Khundla side has no bank at all; but the road slopes gently into it at right angles with its current, and crosses it in a diagonal way over about 400 yards of its almost dry bed. The broad open space, on both sides of the road here, was taken advantage of for a display of horsemen and cavalry, the like of which no State in Katywad can boast. On the right hand side of the road, there were martialled over 250 Kathi Khumans, mounted on their gaily caparisoned steeds, and bearing heavy spears of a unique shape. The orthodox party of these people never apply the razor to their faces, but dividing their beards at the chin and twisting it, carry it up their cheeks and secure the ends in their turbans. This mode of dressing up their hirsute appendages, gives them a surly daring appearance; and as a good many of those present had their faces thus decorated, the appearance presented by the whole body was truly novel and remarkable; opposite to this imposing line of Kathis, on the other side of the road were arranged the Bhownuggur Lancers and mounted Police, the former in gaiters carrying their lances, and the latter in their new uniform with slung carbines.

His Excellency entered the triumphal arch at about 9-30 A. M., and as his cavalcade, after traversing the town, emerged into the river, the imposing array of horsemen which suddenly burst upon his view must have created the liveliest sensation of surprise and pleasure; and the theatrical effect of the scene reached its climax, when, at this moment, boom went the first gun of the gubernatorial salute with a loud reverberating report! As H. E. advanced down the line, admiring the horsemen on either side, the Khumans from the upper end fell in and formed themselves into H. E.'s escort. In this manner the long cavalcade moved on until it reached the traveller's bungalow, when H. E., turning round, addressed a few words to the Khumans which were translated to them. While this little episode was being enacted, the band which was stationed close by first played the national Anthem, and then struck up a lively March. On the Khumans having taken leave, H. E. rode to the Shamiana pitched in front of his Camp, at the Northern end of the spacious compound, where H. H. the Thakoor and a few gentlemen were waiting to give him a welcome. The ceremony here did not last beyond 10 minutes, after which H. E. retired to his private tent. I may state here *en parenthesis* that, H. H. would have gone forward to meet H. E. on the road, but illness having incapacitated him from riding, he was obliged to welcome him into his State in the manner described above.

In the evening, at 3-30, H E the Governor, accompanied by H. H. the Thakoor, and attended by the A.-D.-C.s and a few other gentlemen, drove up to the Exhibition; at the entrance to which they were received by the Managing Committee, headed by Captain Nutt. H. E. and the Thakoor then marched up and down the spacious roads of the Exhibition, and took deep interest in examining and getting information about the horses and cattle exhibited. They also inspected the grains, vegetables, etc., after which H. E. was requested to walk into the adjacent Shamiana to distribute prizes. This ceremony was very interesting, for the lucky owners of the prize-winning animals, who were dressed up in their festive clothes, were perhaps never before in such an august assembly, and their countenance and demeanour showed that they fully appreciated the high honour that H. E. was doing them in distributing the prizes with his own hands. The prizes in cash were all tied up in neat silken bags, with the names of the winners ticketed to them in English. The medals had long blue ribbons attached to them, and were presented with neatly carved sandalwood cases. The prize-winning animals, decorated with rosettes, were all brought up and passed in review before the Shamiana during the distribution of the prizes. Shortly after the conclusion of this part of the programme, the fire-works were let off. They were excellent, but as a bright moon was shining, much of their effect was lost. To those, however, who had hitherto only heard of fire-work, but had never seen them, and the number of these were thousands, the fire-works must have possessed the greatest attraction, and, I am sure, to their dying day, they will continue to think of them as the most wonderful thing they had ever seen. Thus closed the Kundla Exhibition and Cattle-fair, happily conceived, happily carried out, and closed under auspices which seem pregnant with good omens for the future!

Later in the evening H. E. entertained all the ladies and gentlemen present at dinner, and the following morning rode off to Krakach on his way to Palitana and Bhownuggur, from which latter place he will embark for Bombay.

NOT DR. BUFFLES.

BOMBAY.

A MENDICANT.—A mendicant named Shaik Abdool Rymon was picked up on Thursday by the Police lying in Chinch Bunder Road in a very sickly state and removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—The cold at nights and in the mornings is very severe and trying. On Wednesday morning it was bitterly cold until mid-day, and the poor natives shivered in their scant cotton clothing. This bout of could weather will probably be the last we shall have this season. At 4 P. M., we have had for the past two days a little threatening of hot wind.

NATIVE PROCESSIONS.—The Flag and Sundall processions in connection with the Memon Wada fair took place on Thursday. The night procession was accompanied by over 2,000 people, (Mahomedans), principally Seedees, Seedee females, Arabs and residents about Koolsa Mohla. The procession passed off peaceably and was back to the Memon Wada where the fair is being held half an hour before the limited time which was allowed by the Police Commissioner. The fair continues for three more successive days.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 20th N. I. at the Esplanade Band-stand, at 5-45 P. M., this evening:—

March	Mandolinata	
Quadrille	Prince Eugene	Kuhner.
Overture	Concert	Tilt.
Valse	Martha	D'Albert.
Selection	Satanella	Balfe.
Galop		Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Pittamber Amborsey, a noted gambler, and twenty-one others consisting of Mahomedans, Hindoos and one Parsee were charged at the instance of Mr. Superintendent Bailey, with being found in a common gaming house at Camateepoora gaming. Upon the evidence adduced the whole of the prisoners were convicted. No. 1 Pittamber Ambersey was fined Rs. 100, two others named Muddun Ramjee and Ketsey Shamjee were fined Rs. 25 each, and the remainder Rs. 10 each.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night, Sulliman Kurrimjee's shop facing the Crawford market was entered by some person or persons by a hole being made in the wall, just below the threshold of the back door which opens into a dirty gully, and from a cupboard drawer, which apparently was forced open, six currency notes of Rs. 10 each, two gold rings valued at Rs. 16 and a few Spanish and American dollars, are alleged to have been stolen, a servant of Sulliman's was arrested by the Police on suspicion but no trace of the property has yet been discovered. He was released at the request of his master. Further enquiries by the Police are in progress.

A FIRE IN THACOORDWAR.—At noon yesterday, information was given to the Fire Brigade that a fire had broken out in house, No. 17, belonging to Brithai Ganaba Ramchunder in 2nd Kathalie, Thacordwar. Two engines from Mazagon and the Fort under the charge of Mr. Boorer and Mr. Whittaker were immediately on the spot, and rendered every assistance. There were, in all, about thirty European policemen, who did all they could to quench the fire and prevent it from spreading. Deputy Commissioner Vincent, Mr. Superintendent Mills, Mr. Superintendent Smith Mr. Superintendent Crummy and others were on the spot and rendered as much help as they could. The damages to the building and to the adjoining edifice are estimated at Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 1,000 to property. The police afforded prompt assistance.

FIRE AT WORLEE.—A serious fire broke out at Worlee Cooly Wada on Thursday night, at 7 o'clock, in which sixteen cadjan huts, three tile-roofed houses and a wood depot were completely burnt down to the ground. The cadjan huts were occupied by fishermen who owned them, and the tile-roofed houses and wood depot were owned by Mahomedans of the Kojah caste. The fire is said to have originated in a hut occupied by a woman whilst she was cooking her evening meal, and owing to a strong breeze prevailing the fire rapidly spread to the adjoining huts, and the whole place was one mass of flame. On the alarm being raised the whole of the village people turned out, some were engaged in pulling down the jowlees of the roofs of their houses some half a mile distant, others assisted the police in procuring water, of which element there was a great scarcity. Two manual engines and the steam fire-engine from Mazagone under charge of Mr. Boorer, of the Fire Brigade, rendered good service, and the police under the supervision of Mr. Deputy Superintendent Goulden, with other European police officers, used their utmost vigilance to prevent the fire from spreading. Messrs. Edginton and Vincent, the Acting Commissioner and the Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, were also present at the scene. The fire was completely got under by half-past 8 o'clock; and the damage is estimated at Rs. 2,465. Mahomed Noordeen, who occupied one of the tile-roofed houses, informed the police that he had a box in the house containing jewellry (gold and silver) to the value of about Rs. 1,000. A watch was set over the ruins during the night, and yesterday morning a search was instituted, and the whole property was recovered in a fused state.

THE BAND-STAND.

LAST evening the band of the King's Own Borderers played an excellent selection of music at the Band-stand, and one of the largest gatherings of citizens we have seen for a considerable time past listened to it. An extraordinary feature in the evening's entertainment was the appearance of five pipers of the regiment, who took turns with the brass band in amusing the public. As the martial fellows strutted round the Band-stand with the ribbons at their pipes flying gaily in the breeze, they were followed by a large number of natives; and on the completion of each wild mountain strain they were enthusiastically applauded by their motley collection of admirers. Nothing has taken the fancy of native *habitues* of the Band-stand for a long time past so much as these Highland pipers; and as the general public were equally delighted with the performances of the band, we hope that the efforts of the King's Own's officers to charm away the monotony of existence in Bombay will soon be repeated.

THE FIRE ON BOARD THE SHIP ONTARIO.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MACLEAN, of the ship Ontario has requested us to publish the following statement of his own respecting the disaster to his ship on Friday the 22nd instant as, he says, our account, though in the main correct, still has some technical inaccuracies which he desires to set right.

His narrative is as follows:—At 7-30 A. M. smoke was observed to be rising from the main hatch, the ship being then 55 miles west of Severndroog and heading in for the land, the wind being light.

On the following day, Saturday, the 23rd the Dubash boat, Live Yankee, belonging to Byramjee Pestonjee, Dubash, came alongside, 30 miles off the land. Having learned from the Dubash that there was no telegraph station on the coast within convenient distance, arrangements were made with him to go on to Bombay, and engage a steam "tug" for the vessels assistance. At 6 P.M. sparks and flame were seen coming up the ventilators, hauled the mainsail up out of the way of the fire and poured water down the ventilator which checked the flame. At 9-30 p m. came to anchor off Bancot or Hernie, and sent the Mate and Dubash ashore to obtain such assistance as they could, which resulted in their returning with 24 coolies.

On Sunday the 24th obtained a hand pump from the s.s. Pearl which, however, proved to be of no service as it was out of repair, kept the head-pump going and flooded the decks. Monday 25th continued flooding the decks without any abatement of the smoke. Tuesday 26th at noon, hove the anchor up and went close in to the shore in order to get assistance more conveniently. At 4-45 p.m., seeing no signs of a Tug coming, and the fire at the same time becoming worse, scuttled the deck in the neighbourhood of the fire, so as to allow the water to get below, and kept the head-pump constantly going, then slipped the anchor with 45 fathoms of chain, ran into 4 fathoms water and cut a hole in the ballast port at the water-line, trimming the ship over so as to bring it under water, as the only prospect of saving the ship. When the ship had 9 feet of water in her hold, it was found that the fire was dying out; stopped the hole, set the pumps at work and pumped the water down to 8 feet. Whilst towing up to Bombay, this was further reduced to 6½ feet when the smoke again beginning to rise the pumps were stopped.

On coming to anchor in Bombay the steam floating fire engine arrived alongside the ship and filled her up to 10 feet. The ship had not touched the bottom until laid on the mud in Bombay harbour.

Captain William Maclean, begs to acknowledge with thanks the great assistance he received from Mr. Junardhan Bullal, Customs Clerk at Hernie, and Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Dubash, who was in charge of the Live Yankee.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ON Thursday afternoon last, a quarterly meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held at the Municipal Offices, Mr. J. A. Forbes in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. A delay of a few minutes for want of members occurred, but the arrival of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and another member completed a *quorum*.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read and were confirmed.

ELECTION OF A CHAIRMAN.

The first business on the *aggenda* was the appointment of a chairman for the ensuing year; Mr. Forbes being stated to be re-eligible.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Forbes was re-elected chairman by acclamation.

Mr. Forbes tendered thanks to the Corporation for electing him again as their chairman.

CAN MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION SERVE AS AUDITORS?

The next subject was a letter from Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor of the Corporation, forwarding copy of the opinion of counsel regarding the eligibility of members of the Corporation to serve as auditors.

Mr. Currey said the papers and the opinion of counsel, the Advocate General, were ready for any member who wished to see them. He might state the opinion was to the effect that members of the Corporation were not disqualified to serve as auditors of the municipality.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee—The correspondence has already appeared in the papers, and might be taken as read.

Mr. Currey—I dont think it has appeared in the papers.

[It has already appeared in the *Bombay Gazette.*]

Mr. Currey—All we need say is that it be recorded.

It was then formally proposed by Mr. Curry, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and carried, that the solicitor's letter be recorded.

SCALE OF WATER RATE.

The next business was a Government resolution, General Department, dated 8th December 1874, sanctioning the scale of water rate as required by section 89 of the Municipal Act.

It was proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and carried, that the Government resolution be recorded.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The next subject was the Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1874.

The Commissioner said that the report for the last quarter had been received from Dr. Weir, but had not yet been printed.

Mr. Currey said the report for the third quarter had been printed and circulated. Since it had been received, Mr. Pedder had asked the Health Officer, who shows the death-rate as compared with the corresponding mean death-rate for the last twenty years, to show also, in future reports, the corresponding mean death-rate for the last five years and the death-rate for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

It was proposed by Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, and seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, that the Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1874 be recorded.

Mr. Jamsetjee P. Kapadia—Would it not be advisable to ask the Health Officer to report as well on the birth-rate?

Mr. Currey was understood to say that the Health Officer did so.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee.—Before the resolution is put to the vote, I would suggest the addition of the words, that "the thanks of the Corporation be tendered to Dr. Weir for the care and attention bestowed on those reports."

The resolution was then put to the meeting with the above addition and carried unanimously.

SALE OF PLOTS OF GROUND.

Mr. Currey said the next four items on the *aggenda* related to sales of small plots of ground in order that the houses of the purchasers might be set forward, and he now asked the sanction of the Corporation.

On the motion of Mr. Currey, seconded by Mr. Hemejee Cursetjee Dady, the following sales were sanctioned:—1. To Enkoo Moosajee of 27-47 square yards of ground, in front of his house in Camateepoora 5th street, at Rs. 10 per yard. 2. To Purshotum Khetsey, of 2-24 square yards in 2nd Camateepoora Street, at Rs. 10 per yard. 3. To Hajee Wydana Hajee Ibrahim of 1-38 square yards in 1st Don Tar Row, at Rs. 40 per yard. 4. To Alibhoy Lookmanjee and others, of 2¼ square yards on the east side of Doctor Balloo Street, at Rs. 20 per yard.

LIGHTING THE QUEEN'S ROAD.

Mr. Currey said the next item was lighting the Queen's road with gas at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000 a year. He believed that the want of lights along the Queen's road had been a matter for general observation and complaint; and that was the only leading thoroughfare that remained to be lighted. It was true that many cross streets and bye-lanes were in want of light; but this was a leading thoroughfare and must be first attended to. The commissioner proposed spending Rs. 10,000 for the lighting of other streets and adding extra lamps in places where they were most needed.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee enquired if places had been fixed for the extension of lighting.

The commissioner said some had been fixed, and that others were under consideration.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia—As a member for Khetwady I ask whether the lighting of Agiary lane is included. The Queen's road is not frequented after 8 o'clock; and it would be better to use the spare funds to light small gullies that are most frequented. It is a matter of general complaint that thickly crowded localities are not lighted, merely because they are bye-lanes and gullies.

The Commissioner said, with regard to the Queen's road, that he agreed with the chairman of the Town Council in thinking that it was a main thoroughfare and ought to be lighted; but he thought it would not be desirable to put out the lights after 8 o'clock, because even at late hours the road was used by work-people and servants in crossing from Malabar Hill towards the native town. The saving, besides, would be very small, and he did not think the lights ought to be put out after a certain hour. There were many localities that required to be lighted, and he intended to expend about Rs. 40,000 or Rs. 50,000 in lighting them as funds became available for the purpose. In the meantime, if the Corporation were good enough to give him Rs. 10,000 a year, he would light such places as were most in need of lighting.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee mentioned that the rear of the Marwaree bazaar, behind the Moombadevi tank, was not lighted.

The Commissioner said it was lighted, but agreed to see to it.

Mr Wundravondas Purshotumdas—Also the Kolsa Mohla is not lighted.

The Commissioner—And about 200 other streets! (A laugh.)

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia—And also at Grant Road, in coming out of the station by the low level approach on the east side, where people tumble down in the dark—and carriages also.

The Commissioner said he would have a light placed at the corner.

Mr. Martin Wood said—if members went on naming localities, there would be no end of the matter. The fixing of sites for placing lights should, he thought, be left to the discretion of the Commissioner. He suggested that the kerosine lamps, which occasionally did good service, ought to be replaced by gas lamps in places where the former were most unsatisfactory.

The Commissioner said he would use gas pipes where he could conveniently do it. He admitted kerosine lamps were not generally satisfactory; but they had some good silver lamps in store, which must be used.

It was then proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and carried: That sanction be given to the Queen's road being lighted with gas at an estimated annual cost of about Rs. 8,000, provided that the Gas Company will lay the main for the same at its own cost; and to the expending of Rs. 10,000 in lighting with kerosine certain streets and roads where lighting is most required, the kerosine lamps in store being utilized for the purpose.

THE MAZAGON MARKETS.

Mr. Currey proposed that sanction be given for the construction of the Mazagon markets as a new work of 1875. He mentioned that the work was down in the list of new works for 1874, but looking to the state of the revenue, they deemed it advisable then to hold it back for a time. That day, however, just before coming in, he was shown certain statements by Mr. Pedder from which it appeared that their financial position was considerably better than it was when he last addressed the Corporation. The revenue, together with the savings, had increased by a lac in the last three months; and thus they would have at their disposal a lac of rupees more for the construction of new works when they come to consider the new budget. The figures he (Mr. Currey) referred to had not been laid before the Town Council yet. They were given to him just as he was coming up; and in a short time they would call a special meeting of the Corporation to select the new works that should be undertaken. The Mazagon markets was a work which they should have done in 1874; and looking to the state of their finances, he should say there was no reason why it should not be taken into hand at once. Besides, it must be remembered that Government would now resume the land if it was not built upon. The construction of the market had twice been tendered for.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia—What is the estimated cost?

Mr. Currey—Rs. 32,500.

Mr. Jamsetjee—Would it not be advisable to leave it to private enterprise? (A laugh.)

The Commissioner said it had been decided over and over again, by the Bench of Justices and by the Corporation, that the ground being offered to them that a market should be built upon it.

It was then proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by Dr. Hewlett, and carried, that sanction be given for the construction of the mazagon Markets as a new work of 1875.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Mr. A. C. Oliphant enquired if an estimate of the proposed new works had been prepared.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he would make a brief financial statement with reference to the new works proposed. In the budget for 1875 the opening cash balance was estimated at Rs. 2,50,000. It really turned out to be Rs. 4,30,000, and the reasons of the difference were briefly that the revenue of 1874 was somewhat better than the estimate. The ordinary expenditure for 1874 was somewhat less than the estimate. Several new works which it was proposed to construct in 1874 were not constructed. And other works were begun in 1874, but will be paid for in 1875. The estimated income for 1875, exclusive of cash balance, is Rs. 30,30,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditure, exclusive of new works, Rs. 30,45,000. But the small apparent deficit of Rs. 15,000 is sure to be more than covered by miscellaneous saving on the estimated ordinary expenditure. According to the Act a closing cash balance for 1875 of Rs. 1,50,000, must be provided for. This cash balance was of course intended to be a reserve to meet unforeseen emergencies, and current expenses on the Tulsee works should be provided for from it, the amount being replaced from the Water Works loan by the end of the year. Deducting this sum, the available cash balance was Rs. 2,80,000. And it was proposed to dispose of this sum as follows:—First, there were liabilities incurred in 1874, but not yet liquidated on new works sanctioned by the Corporation, and begun in 1874, but not yet completed and paid for. This head contained the following items:—

Bills for repairs, &c., not yet paid	Rs. 21,000
Health Officer's instruments	3,000
New supply of water-pipes for store	12,000
Latrines, &c.	8,000
Extension of water-supply to Mahim, Falkland Road, &c.	10,000
	59,500

Deducting this amount, they had a sum of Rs. 2,25,500 available for new works during the current year. And from this sum the chairman of the Town Council was going to ask them to vote that day the following grants:—

Extension of lighting	Rs. 18,000
Mazagon Markets	32,500
Completion of DeLisle Road	8,800
Water-supply to public urinaries	1,500
Widening the approach to Grant Road Station.	4,800
New supply of drainage pipes for stores	11,000
Experimental machine for the desiccation of night-soil	15,000
Proposed alteration of the Carnac Bunder night-soil depot	45,800
Not that day asked for, but to be reserved for maintenance, &c., of the new works at Carnac Bunder for six months of 1875	6,000
Total	143,400

There thus remained a sum of Rs. 82,100 available for additional new works beyond those that day voted for. He (Mr. Pedder) had prepared a rough list of new works, all very much wanted, amounting to about 2½ lakhs. He would shortly submit this list to the Town Council, and ask them to decide which of these works, to the amount of Rs. 82,000, should be begun this year; and he hoped that a special meeting of the Corporation would be called in the course of next month to vote these works.

Mr. Oliphant said he hoped the Commissioner would favour the Corporation with his views as to the most desirable works to be taken into hand or circulate a minute upon them.

The Commissioner said he had to place his own views before the Town Council, whose views then came before the Corporation. In the present instance, however, he thought it best to place his views before the Corporation at a meeting of this kind.

SANCTION OF NEW WORKS.

It was proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, and carried, that sanction be given to the construction of the remaining portion of the De Lisle road, at a cost of Rs. 8,794, the grant for this work for 1874 having lapsed.

Proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, and carried, that an expenditure of Rs. 1,528 for the laying on of Vehar water to public urinaries be sanctioned.

Proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, and carried, that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 4,796 for the widening of the low-level approach on the east side of the Grant Road passenger station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the construction of a drain on the site of the existing open channel at the side of the roadway.

Proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded by the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, and carried, that sanction be given to the purchase of earthenware pipes in England to the value of Rs. 11,000.

Mr. Wood said he thought nearly one-half of the Rs. 11,000 would be for freight. How important, then, was it to have these heavy articles manufactured here! (Hear, hear.) Mr. Terry, of the School of Arts, had made a good beginning in manufacturing articles of glazed earthenware; but he (Mr. Wood) did not know if he was in a position to manufacture pipes like those required for the municipality. On the other side of India, he had seen earthenware pipes made; and he threw this out as a suggestion. (Hear, hear.)

RE-APPROPRIATIONS AND GRANTS.

It was proposed by Mr. Currey, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, that the list of re-appropriations reported by the Town Council be recorded, and that the additional grants recommended by the Town Council for sanction of the Corporation, amounting to Rs. 7,438, included in the letter from the Secretary Town Council, No. 82, dated 21st inst., be sanctioned.

As an amendment to the above, it was proposed by the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, that the amount of Rs. 7,438 be reduced by be sum of Rs. 967, the gratuity proposed to be paid to members of the Health Department (for their services in checking the outbreak of rinderpest in Bombay). Mr. Rogay said the work formed a part of their duty, and he did not see why it should be paid for. In the time of Dr. Hewlett services were rendered by members of the Health department in cases of cholera, and yet no gratuities were proposed then. It would be setting a bad precedent; and Mr. Rogay thought the payment of this gratuity would be wasting public money. He did not oppose the grant at the Town Council, because he knew his single vote could have been of no avail.

Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia seconded the amendment.

Mr Currey said he quite agreed that gratuities should not be paid, but he thought there were special occasions when the zeal of municipal servants ought to be fostered. Their services in the suppression of the rinderpest were very valuable, and the Town Council had decided that those services should be rewarded by gratuities. This was the first notice he (Mr. Currey) had that Mr. Rogay dissented from the view of the Town Council, of which he is a member.

Mr. Wood thought they should not grudge a small sum, and as to the Health officer, he thought, his services were very valuable indeed. It was, however, a service rendered to the whole presidency, for the rinderpest, if not efficiently checked, might have extended to other places; and he (Mr. Wood) thought that Government ought to have provided for it.

Mr. Oliphant was against paying the gratuity. He hoped they were not going to vote away public money at a time when they could not afford it.

Dr. Hewlett said the matter was fully discussed in the Town Council, and they all agreed in thinking that the service was exceptional and ought to be rewarded with a gratuity. The men of the Health department, he thought, had by their extra laboure earned well the reward.

Dr. Cook remarked that, by the extra exertions of the officers of the Health department, a great many animals were saved, and he thought that the money saved ought to be given as a reward to the men.

The Commissioner said he should not propose a gratuity to any municipal servant, however, hard-worked he might be in the discharge of his duty; but these were services rendered in exceptional times, services which the men were not bound to render; and he (Mr. Pedder) thought that the gratuity of half a month's salary sanctioned by the Town Council was an extremely reasonable one.

Mr. Oliphant—After the explanation given by the Commissioner, I would myself propose that the gratuity be paid.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee thought that, after what had fallen from the Commissioner and the other gentlemen who spoke, it would be better if his friend Mr. Rogay were to withdraw his amendment, especially because he was one of those who voted for the gratuity at the meeting of the Town Council.

Mr. Rogay said he would not withdraw the amendment, because he still considered it would be setting a bad precedent.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia said such gratuities were not paid even for services rendered in cases of cholera, and he did not see why the proposed one should be paid.

Mr. Oliphant said, because it was an extra work which the men might have refused to perform.

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee thought the gratuity would be a bad precedent, and he therefore agreed in thinking with the Hon. Mr. Rogay that it was objectionable.

The amendment was lost; and Mr. Currey's proposition was carried by a large majority.

THE CARNAC BUNDER NUISANCE.

Mr. Currey said that the next resolution related to the Carnac Bunder nuisance. For the last three years and more, very great pressure had been put by Government upon the municipality for the removal of the sewage outfall at Carnac Bunder. The Town Council, since they entered office, had been giving attention to the matter and had considered the proposals of the Municipal Commissioner and the schemes of other gentlemen, a *resumé* of which had been printed in a separate pamphlet. It was incumbent upon the municipality to take some steps for the removal or mitigation of the nuisance. The report dated 12th November 1874, which the Works Committee had sent to the Town Council, showed the conclusion arrived at on the question. That report is as follows:—

"The following resolution, embodying what was verbally settled at the previous meeting, was proposed by the chairman and agreed to by a majority:—1.—The Committee, while recognising the importance of the question of drainage and sewerage, and of the removal of the outfall from Carnac Bunder, deem that the improvement of the water supply of Bombay, estimates for which amounting to about forty lakhs, will be shortly before the Council, is more pressing, and, they are of opinion, that it would be unadvisable to attempt to deal on a commensurate scale with the two large questions of drainage and water supply simultaneously. 2.—The Committee accordingly recommend that precedence be given to the water supply, and that the drainage question be deferred until that of the improvement of the water supply, together with the financial measures necessary to enable the same to be undertaken, has been settled. 3.—The Committee would, moreover, observe that the question of the provision of proper drainage and sewerage in Bombay and of the disposal of the night-soil is one as to the mode of solution of which there is no little difference of opinion, and in which it is desirable to proceed with caution with the object of taking advantage of the progress which is being made in sanitary science, and of ultimately adopting some plan which may not impose an undue burden upon the finances of the Municipality. 4.—The Committee concur with the Executive Engineer in the view, that as a temporary measure for the mitigation of the nuisance of the Carnac Bunder out-fall, part of the proposal made by Mr. Ravenscroft, acting Municipal Commissioner, in his letter to the Town Council, dated 8th May 1874, for the acceleration, by means of a steam force-pump, of the discharge of the night-soil from the Carnac Bunder Depot, might judiciously be adopted. Mr. Walton's estimate amounts to Rs. 45,800. Though this proposal does not extend to the removal of the out-fall from Carnac Bunder, the Committee trust that it will result in a very sensible diminution of the nuisance. 5.—The Committee further recommend that a trial on a small scale be made of desiccation of the night-soil, and that one of the drying machines, suggested by Dr. Blaney in his memorandum dated 7th September 1874, be obtained from England and erected as an experiment at one of the depots in Bombay. The approximate cost of this would be Rs. 15,000."

That report of the Works Committee, Mr. Currey went on to say, was approved by the Town Council, who requested that the proposal should be communicated by the Municipal Commissioner to the Port Trustees, and to Government. The reply of the Port Trustees, dated 19th December 1874, was as follows:—

"The Trustees regret that the Municipality still find it necessary to collect all the night-soil of Bombay at a depot near the most crowded part of the island, and thence discharge it into the most frequented part of the harbour. It is further to be regretted that at present the arrangements at the depot are so defective that the out-flow into the harbour can only take place at a state of the tide when the volume of sea water abreast of Carnac Bunder is comparatively small, and the night-soil cannot be floated to a distance before the tide turns. Mr. Walton's proposed system will offer a great improvement in this respect. The night-soil will be discharged when there is a maximum volume of sea water with which it can mix, and at the most favourable time of the tide for floating it away. The present proposal, as laid down in your letter, while promising to discharge daily 150 tons of night-soil into the harbour in a manner that will pollute the water as little as possible, will not render the air in the neighbourhood of the crowded wharves much less liable to pollution from offensive exhalations at such times as the business of employing the night carts into the tanks is being carried on. The Trustees, however, understand that it is proposed to cover in the tanks, and transfer the contents of the night-soil carts to the tanks within the covered area. This system has been recommended by the acting Chief Engineer to the Port Trust, and the Trustees hope that it may be effective."

That letter, Mr. Currey said, amounted to an acquiescence, with a slight addition, in the proposal of the Town Council. The result of the communication of the proposals to Government was the following resolution, which was received only on Wednesday last:—

"Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner is to be informed that, on the understanding that the depot will be properly screened off so as to keep the operations and the depot itself as much out of sight as is possible, and that an endeavour will be made, as suggested by the Port Trust, in para. 8 of their Chief Engineer's letter No. 332, dated 19th October last, to get rid of the effluvium, Government approve of the measures which the Municipality propose taking, which, in default of the entire removal of the depot, seem well calculated to reduce the nuisance."

Under these circumstances, Mr. Currey said, as the proposal made by the Town Council had been virtually accepted by the Port Trustees and approved by Government, he would now move that they be sanctioned by the Corporation. The purchase of a desiccating machine from England, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000 could only in this climate be an experiment, and even if it failed, they would only lose Rs. 15,000. As to the proposal of the Executive Engineer for expediting the discharge of night-soil at Carnac Bunder, Mr. Currey said he was aware this was a project on which there was some difference of opinion—it was a matter on which it was very difficult to obtain unanimity. The proposal was fully described in the printed resumé of projects for removal of the night-soil which he had referred to. In his opinion—which he said, might be taken for what it was worth—it would lead to a sensible diminution of the nuisance. They were averse to go in for a large scheme at present, both on financial grounds, and because they deemed other improvements of more importance. He would ask those who dissented from this proposal to suggest within equal or reasonable limits of cost, something better.

It was then proposed by Mr. Currey, seconded Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and carried unanimously:—That the purchase of a desiccating machine from England, as an experiment, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000 be hereby sanctioned. That the proposal of the Executive Engineer for expediting, by means of a steam pumping engine, the discharge of night-soil at Carnac Bunder, and thereby reducing the nuisance, at an estimated cost of Rs. 45,800, be hereby sanctioned.

Proposed by Mr. Currey, and seconded by Mr Hormusjee Cursetjee Daday, that sanction be given to the list of payments made from cash reserve from the 1st July to 31st December 1874 on account of liabilities incurred in 1873, amounting to Rs. 432-6-4, as reported in the Chief Accountant's letter to the Municipal Commissioner, No. 74 of 1875.

The Corporation then separated.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE "COSPATRICK."

SOME light has now been thrown on the circumstances which contributed to the destruction of the Cospatrick. It is stated that the ship carried a considerable amount of highly inflammable cargo in the shape of spirits, and that she was provided so insufficiently with boats that under the most favourable conditions it would have been impossible to save the lives or much more than a fourth of the people on board. This information was contained in a letter from Governor Janisch, of St. Helena. The censure which these facts imply, says the *Times*, is to be read as condemnatory of a system, not of the individual owners. It is worth while to examine the meaning of this proposition.

A ship carrying over 400 persons is loaded with highly inflammable material. She is also so deficiently provided with boats that some two hundred lives at least must certainly be sacrificed should fire reach this cargo, while in all probability many more must share the same fate. We are here assuming the statements made by Governor Janisch to be materially correct. It may turn out that the information he received as to the ship carrying a quantity of spirits, and his estimate of the capability of her boats of saving life, were not well-founded. But the statement of facts in his letter has not been questioned so far as to affect the inferences that may be drawn from it; and one natural inference is that somebody is to blame for the putting into the same ship a dangerous cargo, and a large number of human beings, and totally inadequate means of saving their lives should fire break out. The *Times* suggests that whatever blame is due must be thrown not upon individuals but upon a system.

To hold a system responsible for a catastrophe can only mean that the catastrophe is due to practices regularly followed by a number of people. No doubt in some cases this exculpation of individuals is complete—as where the custom, though tending to bad results, is a consequence of ignorance. For instance, at a time when there was a general ignorance of medicine, and when it was a custom to bleed for almost every ailment, a physician, who, by following the custom, had aggravated instead of alleviating a malady, might fairly be held irresponsible morally, on the ground that he was the victim of an erroneous system. So, to take another instance, in days when it was believed that the imposition of certain barbarous penalties upon usurers was beneficial, an honest legislator who by imposing them increased instead of diminished the rate of usurious interest can hardly now be regarded as morally responsible for the evil he committed. He was the victim of ignorance. But the case is very different where a certain class, trade, or profession sanctions unnecessary practices which knowledge and experience have taught us are attended with danger. A man knowing good and evil does not absolve himself from the guilt of a bad action because he sins in company with others. We have to hear many arguments in extenuation of the culpability of railway management, but we have not yet been asked to believe that a board of directors should be held irresponsible for the consequences of negligence and penuriousness because penuriousness and negligence are fashionable vices in the management of most other railways in the kingdom. Such an attempt at justification is a fatally lax mode of washing away the stain of unpleasant consequences. No doubt long-continued inherited acquiescence by a body of men in any custom will blunt their feelings as to its true character, and the moral slumber which ensues may perhaps be pleaded as some excuse for individual short-comings; but if to surround human life with unnecessary dangers, and to deprive it of necessary safeguards against them, is not an act for which individuals who know what they are doing are morally responsible, then it is difficult to see what, in such a case, will constitute moral responsibility at all. The English may fairly be called a nation of shopkeepers in the discreditable not in the honourable sense attaching to the expression, if success in commercial enterprise comes to be advocated as paramount to the requirements of humanity. The public is accustomed to hear such remarks as these directed against the interested action of men or of bodies of men whose policy affects them nearly and continually. Railway companies in particular have been much attacked in this spirit, and with justice. Negligence or selfishness in dealing with human life, whether it be found in shipowners or in railway owners, is equally culpable. It must be borne in mind that we are not censuring any man or any body of men; we are arguing upon a hypothetical case, to meet what appears to be in the abstract a wrong view of moral responsibility. The facts which would justify the application of these remarks to a particular case have not been proved.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—JANUARY 9.

THE HEIGHT OF DISCOMFORT.—To make a call this weather, and to meet with a freezing reception.

THE RAILWAY ALTERNATIVE.—Continuous breaks or continual smashes.

POISON AND PHYSIC.

For British Loyalty.

The Bane.—C. C. F. Greville's Diaries, under George the Fourth, and William the Fourth.

The Antidote.—Theodore Martin's life of the Prince Consort.

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Mistress of the House—"I've some important letters I want taken to the post, Progmore. Have you finished dinner downstairs yet?"

Butler. "Not yet, mum; the' Ongtrayes is just agoin' in."

OVER-WORKED.

Cousin Kate.—"Are you coming to skate with us to-morrow, Fred?"

Fred.—"Well, I don't know. Awfully busy just now. Have to be at the Office about one—then there's luncheon at two, and don't get away till past three."

A BANKRUPT ADAGE.

The list of Proverbs has lost one of its oldest and best known members. We are told in the *Times* that in 1872 "many cargoes of Belgian coal were shipped to England, even to Newcastle itself." After this, "carrying coals to Newcastle" becomes an ordinary mercantile transaction.

COMMERCE.

First Shoe-Black (from Cheapside).—"Bet yer a shillin' of it!"

Second Shoe-Black (from west end).—"Ah—you ain't got a bob!"

First Shoe-Black.—"Very well—if I loses I can likkidate by arrangement, that's fair!"

Second Shoe-Black.—"Don't know; 'may do in the city! we don't understand it down here!"

From "Punch Synonyms."—The limited male—a husband.

THE SONG OF AMIENS: A CHRISTMAS VERSION.

(As we take it.)

UNDER the warm roof-tree
Who loves to sit with me,
And list while Beauty's throat
Mocks the piano's note?
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
Frost shall be seo
No enemy
To fun—both friends together.

Who would chill weather shun,
When fog veils winter sun,
And from the freezing storm,
Take flight to quarters warm.
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
What though i' the sky
Venus let fly
Adown her doves' white feather?

Who loves the coals to stir,
And raise the thermometer,
Make roaring oak-logs glow,
Red curtains draw on snow—
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
With warmth, chat, and cheer,
Warm the new year—
Till who cares for cold weather!

NURSERY RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

Ladybird, Ladybird, fly from your home;
Whatever its duties, your right is to roam:
What's the day's work of wife
To enjoyment of life?—
Ties that humdrum folks bind,
To a woman of mind?
Leave your children to servants—an excellent plan—
And your husband to make himself snug as he can;
If you're rich, leave your soul to the guidance of Rome—
But of all things, O Ladybird, fly from your home!

II.

There was a little Maid, and there was a little Man,
And to that little maiden that little spoon began,
"Little Maid, I'm twenty-three,
Not bad looking—as you see—
May I dare hope your accepted, Miss, to be, be, be?"
Rather bored, that little Maid aside her volume laid,
And with this startling query that little Man dismayed:
"Question is,—do you know Dutch?"
"Well," he answered, "no—not much."
"Then," she said, "my heart how can you think to touch, touch, touch?"
Amazed, that little Man re-addressed that little Maid:
"Do you mean that hearts in Dutch must at ladies feet be laid?"
"O!" she answered, very glum,
"If not polyglot, be dumb—
Dutch, with French, Italian, German, is my mini-mum, mum!"

III.

"Where are you going, my pretty Maid?"
"I'm going to be lectured to, Sir," she said.
"May I go with you, my pretty Maid?"
"I don't think my Lecture would please you," she said.
"What is its subject then, my pretty Maid?"
"Painless extinction of male kind," she said.
"There'll be no one to marry you, my pretty Maid?"
"Advanced girls don't want husbands, Sir," she said.

WHAT IT MUST COME TO;

Or, The Railway Report for 1876.

Railway Department, St. Saviour's,
December, 31st, 1876.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the orders of the Commissioners of Police, I have the honour to submit my annual report upon the Railways of Great Britain and Ireland. I am glad to state that the putting into force of the regulations sanctioned by Parliament in 1875 has been followed by the most satisfactory results.

Accidents.—Only one fatal collision has occurred during the past year. The Directors and Managers of the Railway upon which the accident happened escaped with a very mild sentence—penal servitude for life. It is necessary, however, that I should explain that at the trial a plea of extenuating circumstances was successfully maintained. The Judge, in passing sentence, after congratulating the prisoners upon their escape from a verdict entailing a far more serious punishment, carefully pointed out that the finding of the Jury in this particular case must not be taken as a precedent by the other Directors of Railways. His Lordship insisted that the responsibility of conducting a Railway Company rested with those into whose hands the State had placed the supreme authority. Since the passing of the new Act the law could no longer tolerate criminal carelessness and neglect.

Railway Punctuality.—Now that Station-masters, Engine-drivers, and Guards have become liable to six months' hard labour for starting trains more than two minutes behind the time advertised for their departure, the trains have been despatched with the utmost regularity. The law has only been put in force twice during the past year. In each case the full penalty was inflicted.

Excursions.—The new plan of making Directors travel in every compartment of an excursion train is working admirably. The Guards are now quite willing to remove any persons who may be pointed out to them as reasonably objectionable to his fellow-travellers.

Goods Traffic.—Since the Railway Companies have been forced to pay full compensation for any delay in the conveyance of coal, the trade and the public generally have had little cause for complaint. The serious block that occurred at Sheffield in December, 1874, is not likely to recur under the new system.

Civility of Officials.—Three Booking-clerks, during the past year, have been convicted of insolence to travellers. As these were the first cases under the new Act, the prisoners were only sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Refreshments.—The compulsory introduction of the Continental Buffet system has given great satisfaction to the public. The passenger traffic has been greatly increased by the alteration.

Railway Guide.—Since an official guide has been published under the editorship of the Chief Clerk at Bow Street Police Court (who is also Editor of the *Police Gazette,*) passengers have found no difficulty in ascertaining the proper times for the arrivals and departures of town and country trains.

I have to add that all the recent improvements (insisted upon by Parliament) have been introduced, and are now in full working order.

The Act limiting the hours of labour of Railway employes has not once been infringed during the past year.

In conclusion I have the honour to report that the new system of police patrolling both by day and by night has been strictly enforced, and has been found to have the desired effect of keeping all the Railway officials in good order and thoroughly on the alert.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most humble obedient Servant,
THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.
To the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JUST received from Messrs. SCHRODER, LIAUTIER, of Bordeaux, a consignment of WINES and LIQUORS, to be sold at the following reduced prices:—

Mouton d'Armailhac, a nice dinner claret	Rs. 13	per dozen.
Pauillac (breakfast claret)	" 10	do.
Pale dry Sherry (Duke D'Albuquerque)	" 15	do.
Imperial Madeira	" 15	do.
Martinique Liquors (assorted)	" 20	do.
Holland Curacao (in stone bottle)	" 20	do.
Perier's dry Champagne in quarts	" 32	do.

Apply at L. SIBILLE & Co's
28, Apollo Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz. qts.
Vray Canon	" 18	" "
Chateau Leoville	" 22	" "
Chateau Lafite	" 26	" "
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	" 15	" "
Liebfraumilch	" 20	" "
Steinwein	" 20	" "
Marcobrunner	" 25	" "
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.		
Ditto	" 26	per case of 2 doz. pts.

Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.

DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier / Kronenbier } Rs. 6 8 per dozen. in cases of 3 dozen each.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT,

FIRST QUALITY,

Bottled by Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS.
IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

		Cash Price.
In cases of 3 doz. Quarts	per doz.	Rs. 6 0
Do. 6 " Pints	"	4 0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.)

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	" 20 "
Do. Vino de Pasto	" 29 "
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	" 24 "
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	" 24 "
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	" 26 "
POT CARBONELL	" 24 "
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils...Pts.	" 23 "
Do. ...Qts.	" 45 "
Do. ...Magnums.	" 88 "
Arthur H. Browning's..Qts.	" 30 "
J. Sandbach and Son's	" 20 "
Do. do. ...Pts.	" 11 "
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co's St. Estephe	" 14 "
Do. Margaux	" 17

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co's WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY,	Rs. 25 per dozen.
Ditto	" 15 "

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

WITH BOMBAY ENGAGEMENTS,

Bay Arab Galloway	"The Cherub"	Plater.
Grey Arab Horse	"Guiding Star"	} Maidens.
Chesnut Arab Pony	"Spirit of Air"	} Maidens.

ALSO
A light four-wheeled Dog Cart.
A Chronograph, nearly new.

Apply to Major "G.,"
Sholapore.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" [illegible],900,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION,

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.	
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
William Lethbridge, Esq.	
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For EUROPEAN and NATIVE Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY, IN INDIA OR EUROPE.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.
CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
9, Elphinstone Circle. Manager and Actuary.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

THE COMPANY'S BOMBAY BANKERS:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

THE COMPANY'S SOLICITORS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL REFEREE IN BOMBAY:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., MAZAGON.

AUDITOR OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH:
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The following statement will show, the estimation in which the "Positive" is held by the Indian public, and at the same time the progress the Company has made in the short space of two years.

INDIAN BUSINESS *of the* "POSITIVE."

For the two years ending 31st December 1874.

Branch.	Amount proposed for Assurance.	No. of Policies issued	Sum Assured.	Annual premium Income.	Declined.
Calcutta	36,66,200	395	26,84,700	1,32,475	5,30,500
Madras	14,00,000	149	9,17,000	47,826	1,35,000
Bombay	12,08,500	143	9,14,000	39,440	2,58,500
	63,74,700	687	45,15,700	2,19,741	9,24,000

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, no one taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely invested.

Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under:—

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

These rates will be found fully adequate to meet all claims.

They are above the English Rates of Offices doing an Anglo-Indian business but very much lower than the Indian Rates of such Offices.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	9	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	[illegible]	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 4	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	33 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING AND CO., BOMBAY,

WOULD request attention to their large Stock of SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING MATERIALS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c., &c., of the very best quality and finish:—

	Rs.	a.
THEODOLITES, by Elliott, and Troughton and Simms, 5 and 6 inch transit and 6 inch Everest patterns, with stands complete, Rs. 525, 625, and	600	0
DUMPY LEVELS, by Troughton and Simms, 10 and 14 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, at Rs. 285 and	310	0
"Y" LEVEL, 12 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, by Troughton and Simms	250	0
LEVELLING STAVES, Sopwith's 14 feet telescopic, by Troughton and Simms, with painted scale, each Rs. 50. Paper Scales for ditto, per set	3	0
PRISMATIC COMPASSES, by Elliott, Adie, and Stanley, 3 inch to 4½ inch, with stands, at Rs. 90 92, 115, and	130	0
PARKES' 2 inch, without Stands, at	25	0
POCKET SEXTANT, with 3 inch Telescope, by Elliott	85	0
OPTICAL SQUARES, in Cases, by Elliott, at	18	0
CROSS STAFF HEAD, Circular Brass, with complete Circle on Silver in Cases, by Stanley, with Staff, at	40	0
CLINOMETER, Rule Form, with Sights and Levels, in Case, by Stanley	25	0
ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL and CLINOMETER, in Leather Case, by Elliott	35	0
PANTAGRAPH, best Brass, by Elliott, 24 inch, Rs. 120; 30 inch	135	0
CAMERA LUCIDA with Shade, in Case, by Elliott	55	0
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, sets Mahogany and Rosewood, Tray Cases, by Elliott, at Rs. 40, 65, 110, 135, and	185	0
Ditto, by Stanley, at Rs. 24, 40, 60, 70, 75, 115, and	130	0
POCKET SETS of ditto, by Stanley, Electrum, Rs. 50; Brass	38	0
Plain Common Brass Sets, for rough use, at	8	8
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, with Rack Adjustment, by Elliott	38	0
Or of plainer finish, London made	22	0
PILLAR COMPASSES, by Elliott, in Cases, Rs. 18 and	30	0
NAPIER COMPASSES, by Elliott in Cases, Rs. 18 and	30	0
PORTABLE BEAM COMPASSES, by Elliott in Case	25	0
DRAWING PENS, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs. 5-8 and	5	0
Ditto, Set of 6, assorted, with Handle, in Case, by Elliott	20	0
WHEEL PENS, with Box of 6, assorted Wheels, by Elliott	10	8
DOUBLE-ROAD PEN, by Elliott	9	8
OPISOMETERS, by Elliott, in Cases, at	3	8
PLANIMETERS, Amsler's Patent, by Elliott, in Case	45	0

Spare Dividers—Half Set Compasses—Bow-pens and Pencils—Spring Bow-pens, Pencils, and Dividers in Sets—Pocket Dividers, &c., &c., by Elliott and Stanley, at various prices.

	Rs.	a.
PROTRACTORS, CIRCULAR, with Single or Double Folding Arms, by Elliot and Stanley, in Cases at Rs. 50, 65, and	92	8
Ditto, ditto, Plain, without Arms, by ditto ditto, at Rs. 24 and	26	0
Ditto, SEMI-CIRCULAR, with and without Arm, by Elliott, in Brass and Electrum, at Rs. 16-8 and	18	0
Ditto, RECTANGULAR, 6 inch, ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs. 5-8 and 6; Military Protractor red lined	6	8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ROLLING, by Elliott	15	0
Ditto, ditto, BOXWOOD, at Rs. 2-4; "Aldershott" Protractor	2	12
PARALLEL RULERS, 6 inch—IVORY, Rs. 5 and 6; EBONY, 6 inch to 24 inch, at Rs. 1, 1-8, 3, 4, 5, and 8; EBONY ROLLING from 6 to 24 inch, at Rs. 5, 8, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21; EBONY ROLLING, WITH IVORY GRADUATED EDGES, 6 to 30 inch at Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 16-8, 21, 25, 28, 33, and	42	0
BRASS ROLLING, in Cases, by Elliott, 6 to 30 inch, at Rs. 14, 16, 22, 26, 31, 36, 42 and	52	0
MEASURING TAPES, Chesterman's Metallic, in Leather Case, Rs. 33, 50, 66; and 100 feet long at Rs. 5-8, 6, 8 and	10	0
PATENT RIBBON STEEL, ditto 50, 66, and 100 feet long, at Rs. 20, 30 and	40	0
Ditto, SPRING, SELF-WINDING, 3, 6, 9, and 12 feet, at Rs. 3, 5-8, 7-8, and	10	0
MEASURING CHAINS, Chesterman's, with Arrows of galvanized iron, 33, 50, 66, or 100 feet, Rs. 5-8, 8, 10, 13; of Tempered Steel, ditto, ditto, at Rs. 7, 10, 12 and	16	0
SCALES of all kinds, in Boxwood and Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, viz.,—ARCHITECT'S, Rs 3 and 7-8; MARQUOIS, Rs. 10-8 and	52	8
PLOTTING, with Offsets, Rs. 3; or per set of 6, in Case, Rs. 20 and	25	0
TRIANGULAR PLOTTING, Rs. 9-8 to	38	0
METFORD'S SET OF IVORY POCKET SCALES, in Case, by Elliott	45	0
HOLTZAPFFEL'S DRAWING SCALES, per set, in Case	17	8
POCKET RULES, in Boxwood and Ivory, 1 and 2 feet, fourfold, Rs. 1-8 to	14	0
SECTORS, Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, Rs. 5 and	5	8
T SQUARE, of plain mahogany, 18 to 36 inch, Rs. 1-8 to 2-8; of polished mahogany, with ebony edge, 18 to 54 inch, Rs. 4-8 to 14; of pear-wood, with single or double rabbet, 18 inch to 42 inch, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 6; brass-bound, 18 inch to 30 inch, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8; or with shifting head, 24 to 42 inch Rs. 7-8 to	10	8
CURVES—*Railway Curves*, in pear-wood, set of 50, Rs. 28; in Cardboard, set of 60, Rs. 36; in vulcanite, set of 50, Rs 55; in zinc, set of 20, Rs. 40; *French Curves*, in pear-wood, set of 24	12	8
SET SQUARES, 45, 60, or 67½ degrees, various sizes, in pear-tree. As. 8 to Rs. 1-8; in vulcanite, As. 8 to Rs. 2-8; also in framed mahogany, electrum and brass, at from Rs. 4-8 to	12	0
SLOPES and BATTERS, set of 8 angles, in vulcanite	6	0
LETTERING SQUARES, set of 3, in vulcanite	3	8
STRAIGHT EDGES, Mahogany, with ebony edges, 2 to 4 feet, Rs. 2 to 5; in steel, 2 to 6 feet, per foot Rs. 2-8; brass, in case, 3 feet	15	0
DRAWING-BOARDS, LONDON-MADE, in plain deal, ¾ inch clamped, pine or mahogany, with movable panel, 16 by 12, or 23 by 16 inches, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8; brass, slot-ledged, or with improved ebony edge, 16 by 12, 23 by 16, 31 by 23, 42 by 29, Rs. 3 to	14	8
FIELD BOOKS, each Rs. 2; LEVELLING BOOKS, each	2	8
METALLIC NOTE BOOKS, Limp covers, round corners, and band, No. 1 to 7, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2; with square corners and clasp, No. 1 to 9, and post 8vo., As. 14 to	2	4

Indian Ink (in sticks or liquid, in bottles), India rubber, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Mapping Pens, Steel Crow Quills Drawing Pins, Stencil Plates (lists on application), Stencil Brushes, Stencil Ink, Horn Centres, Penknives, Ink, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Office Pencils, Letter Scales, Copying Presses, Copying Books, Memo. Books, Blotting Books, Blotting Pads, Ledgers, Cash Books, Journals, Private Ledgers, Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Paper Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Stationary of all kinds, Carte-de-Visite Albums, Scrap Albums, Crest and Stamp Albums, Newspaper Extract Albums, &c., &c., &c.

METEOROLOGICAL AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, 4 inch, in case, with or without thermometer, by Negretti and Zambra, Rs. 48 and	55	0
POCKET SIZE, WATCH-FORM, compensated for temperature, at Rs. 65, 75, 100	110	0
THERMOMETERS, Maximum and Minimum, upright, on boxwood or metal scale, Rs. 2 to Rs. 10; on stand, with glass shade for table	15	0
CIRCULAR and CENTIGRADE, on Ivory, in pocket cases, Rs. 10 and	12	8
UNIVERSAL SUN-DIAL and COMPASS, with divided arc, in cases, 2 inch, Rs. 37-8; with 2 spirit levels to compass, 2¼ inch, Rs. 50; 3 inch	60	0
MAGNETIC COMPASSES, pocket size, no cases, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-8; Electro-plated, Rs. 15; in aluminium bronze gilt, Rs. 17-8; with hunting case, watch form	35	0
MICROSCOPES—Small Pocket Lens, Rs. 3; small Pocket Microscope, Rs. 18; Standard and Achromatic, by Collins, Beck, and Newton, Rs 60, 70, 90	135	0
HAND MAGNIFIERS, German-silver frame and Ebony handle, 2 to 4½ inch, Rs. 2-8 to	10	0
SPECTACLES, best pebbles, concave or convex, per pair, in case	6	12
EYE-GLASSES, plain, unframed, Re. 1; double folding, in vulcanite	2	8
GOLD-FRAMED SPECTACLES, Rs. 35; ditto EYE-GLASSES	30	0
BINOCULARS and FIELD GLASSES, by Ross, Rs. 110 and	120	0
THE LADY'S GLASS, in aluminium, by Elliott, very beautiful and very light, Rs. 160; with Transposing Eye-pieces, by Elliott, Rs. 70; by Stanley and others, various sizes, from Rs. 40 to	86	0
TELESCOPES, by Elliott, Rs. 15 to	72	0

DRAWING MATERIALS AND ARTISTS' REQUISITES.

	Rs.	a.
MESSRS. T., V. & Co. keep always a large Stock of WINSOR & NEWTON'S WATER-COLOURS, moist and dry; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes, fitted complete with Moist Colours and Brushes, from Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 37-8; Dry Colour Boxes, fitted from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 45; Newman's Tube Colours, also in boxes, 8 or 12 tube, Rs. 13-4 and 16. OIL COLOURS—Rowney's Oil Colour Boxes fitted very completely, at Rs. 20 to 25, 28, 45, 5[illegible]; Porte-couleurs for small and hasty sketches, Illuminating Colours, and Boxes, fitted. Also WHATMAN'S BEST DRAWING PAPER in Sheets, Royal, Imperial, Double Elephant and Antiquarian sizes, or mounted on best Brown Holland, in rolls of 25 yards, in the same sizes, at Rs 75, 88, 115, and 200 per roll; or Rs. 3-4, 3-12, 5 and 8-8 per yard. IMITATION CRESWICK PAPER, HARDING'S IMPERIAL, WINSOR & NEWTON'S, GRIFFIN ANTIQUARIAN (the best Drawing Paper made, Rs. 6 per Sheet, 52 by 31 inches). TINTED CRAYON PAPER, CARTRIDGE PAPER, in Imperial and Double Elephant sizes (the latter Machine or hand-made), CONTINUOUS CARTOON PAPER, in rolls of 25 yards, 54 inch. WILLIAMS' SECTION PAPERS, in sheets, divided 10ths, 12ths, 16ths, and 20ths, per quire Rs. 22; or mounted in roll of 25 yards, 17 inch, divided 10ths, Rs. 75; or per yard Rs. 4; Section Books, large 8vo., divided 12ths, each	2	8
TRACING CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards, 30 and 36 inches wide, Sangers's best, at Rs. 20 and 24 per roll; or Re. 1 and 1-4 per yard. TRACING PAPER, in sheets, 30 by 40, and 40 by 60, at per quire Rs. 5 and 12; or in rolls of 21 yards, 44 inch, per roll	8	8

ALSO SOLID SKETCH BLOCKS, BLOCK BOOKS of Whatman's best Drawing Papers, rough and smooth in all sizes, from 7 by 5 to 20 by 14, at prices ranging from Rs. 2-12 and 3-8, to Rs. 16 and 22. BLOCKS FOR SKETCHING IN OILS, 10 by 7 and 14 by 10, Rs. 6 and 9-8. MILITARY SKETCHING BLOCKS, Ruled Blue Lines, Rs 5; or Paper, per quire Rs. 8. SKETCH BOOKS, PREPARED MILL'D BOARDS, OIL SKETCHING PAPER, PREPARED CANVASS, in rolls of 6 yards, from 3 feet to 5 feet, 2 inches wide, at per roll, Rs. 16, 25, 32, 40. OILS & VARNISHES, BRUSHES of all kinds, Camel Hair, Sable, and Hog Hair; Drawing Pencils, Bristol and Mounting Boards, Palettes, Mahl-Sticks, Brush Cases, and every possible requisite in Drawing and Painting.

THACKER, VINING AND CO., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.	£ s. d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4 14 0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6 6 0
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).	
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12 12 0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21 0 0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).	
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18 18 0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27 6 0
Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.	

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—MR. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

	Rs.
No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	115
Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.	
Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO

RUSSELL & CO.,

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Elastic Side Spring Boots ...Rs.	12 8	13 8
Patent Calf Leather " "	12 8	13 8
Patent Leather Shoes	9 0	10 0
French Calf Double Sole Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
Porpoise Skin " "	15 0	17 0
" " Balmoral Boots	13 0	15 0
Panas Corom Cloth Elastic Boots	10 0	11 0
Regulation Hessian Boots	25 0	28 0

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference for payment.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.
LATE HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADEVEE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood and Teakwood and Gold Gilt Furniture for Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bed-room, Offices, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Iron Baby's Cots, Cradles, Folding Chairs, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds, Swing Cots, Tents, &c., of all sizes. Brass Canopies, Tents, Tent Beds, Child's Beds, Swing Cots, and Reclining Chairs, Rocking Horses of all sizes.

DRESSING TOILET GLASSES, Ebony and Mahogany wood with or without marble top.

ENGLISH PERAMBULATORS of one and two seats, Wooden and Tin Tubs for bath-rooms. Heat Bath Tubs, Foot Tubs and Cans.

CARRIAGE and BUGGY LAMPS, Police Hand Lanterns, Round Hanging Globes, plain and flowered, Argand Hanging Globes, plated and bronzed Kerosine Hanging Lamps, Camera Globes, Pictures in frames, Travelling Portmanteaus of all sizes and description.

MILLINERY.—Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Kid Gloves, Straw Hats Dresses, Ladies' Boots, Children's Straw Hats, Cloaks, Frocks, Hoods, Caps, &c. &c., Air Pillows, Beds, Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Scented Soap in boxes and bars, Scents, Children's Toys, Sweetmeat Bottles, &c., Marble Toys, Flower Vases, bird Cages, Children's Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERIES.—Dinner sets, Breakfast sets, Wine Coolers, Electro-plated Icepitchers, and other sundries, &c, Cut Tumblers, Glasses, Wine Jugs, Beer and Water Jugs, complete sets, &c.

CRETONNES, CHINTZ, REPS, DAMASKS, VELVETS, plain and flowered, of all colours and description, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, silk and woollen, for furniture, &c., Carpet Foot-stools, Carpet Rolls and Borders, Carpets in pieces, of sizes, Tea Trays in sets.

SINGLE HARNESSES AND BUGGY WHIPS, &c., &c., Feather Pillows, large China Fans, China Coffee and Tea Canisters, China Mats, Rattan Chairs.

RAILWAY RUGS, Table Covers, Copper Kettles round and oval-shaped.

J. N. further begs to state that he would be glad to receive orders for making furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to Repair, Re-line and Polish (French) carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of Customers or in his Establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and having furnished from his Establishment, Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to His Highness the Holkar of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattyawar, and many other Native Chiefs, J. N. hopes for a continuance of their kind support.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SINGLE and double-seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hood, convertible into Waggonettee, T. Cart, or Stanhope, at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon, and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore, and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELLSINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano and Violins. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned and Skillfully Repaired, and Periodical Tunings undertaken on favourable terms.

Mr. Lopes hopes that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellassis Road.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY: AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 4[illegible]

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

THE BOMBAY MANURE AND CHEMICAL WORKS COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

PURE DISSOLVED BONES, SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,

and Special Manures of high quality for

TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, SUGAR-CANE, &c.

ALSO

GARDEN MANURES,

to suit the various Crops of the Garden.

For PRICES, TERMS, and GUARANTEED ANALYSIS, apply to H. F. SOARES, Secretary, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

WM. WATSON & Co.,

23 APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., SENT TO ENGLAND and elsewhere for Re 1 and upwards according to size, for delivery at address free of all charges.

HOME and OTHER REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable rates of Exchange.

PASSAGES by Steamers and Ships secured.

PASSPORTS, SOVEREIGNS, and other REQUISITES for Travellers procured.

GOODS, STORES, WINES, &c., SUPPLIED from Stocks here or from England.

PERSONAL, FINANCIAL, and GENERAL AGENCY business conducted.

Every information will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

NOTICES.

HOUSE DECORATIONS,

DRAWING ROOMS PALACES, CHURCHES, BUNGALOWS, &c,
decorated in any style or design,
WORKS IN SCULPTURE EXECUTED.
FOR PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND DESIGNS.
Apply to A. RAMPANA.
Care of SOUNDY & CO., Bombay.

SHACKLETON & Co,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gun, owder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from any RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for
COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
COLDS,
HOARSENESS,
CONSUMPTION (Incipient),
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA ......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay .... D. S. KEMP & Co.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement,

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Preserved Provisions,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

THE "TERAI" HAT,

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT,

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.
16th July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.
4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

(Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.